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U.S., Russian Ships Face Off in Search

The Associated Press

WAKKANAI, Japan — U.S. and Soviet flotillas hunting for wreckage and flight recorders from the downed South Korean airliner faced off in international waters near Moneron Island on Thursday. The Russians sent down a minisubmarine and marked an area with buoys, Japanese officials reported.

The Soviet Union had 24 ships in an area 20 miles (32 kilometers) north of Moneron, including the

U.S. Senate rejects tougher sanctions against Russia for attacking the Korean jet. Page 3.

International aviation authorities open an emergency meeting in Montreal. Page 3.

guided missile cruiser *Petrovskiy*. The United States had five vessels in an area 18 miles northeast of Moneron, the destroyer *Ellicott*, the frigate *Badger*, the cutter *Monroe* and the special search vessel *Narragansett* and *Conserver*, the officials said.

They said the Soviet rescue ship *Georgi Kozmin* had first lowered the minisub and then retrieved it and put out two marker buoys as darkness set in.

"It is clear that [the Russians] are carrying out some kind of undersea operation, possibly the search for the airliner," Rear Admiral Makayoshi Kato of Japan's Maritime Safety Agency said in Wakkanai.

William F. Clark, President Ronald Reagan's adviser for national security affairs, speaking to reporters Wednesday in Washington, predicted that the Russians would fabricate evidence to prove the "big lie" that "an innocent, stray plane was on a spy mission in the dark of night over Soviet Union lands."

The 2,400-ton *Narragansett* and the 1,530-ton *Conserver* carry de-

Herald Tribune

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Algeria	... 400 Dr.	Iraq	... 49.00 N.Y.
Austria	... 17.3	Italy	... 1200 Lira
Bahrain	... 0.425 Dinar	Jordan	... 450 Fils
Belgium	... 27.87 F.	Korea	... 16.00
Canada	... C\$ 1.10	Kuwait	... 500 Dinar
Cyprus	... 525 Dr.	Lebanon	... 31.40
Egypt	... 2.00 Dr.	Malta	... 80 Esc.
France	... 2.20 D.M.	Uganda	... 90 Pes.
Greece	... 0.425 Dr.	Liberia	... 30 L.
Germany	... 4.00 D.M.	Malta	... 80 D.M.
Great Britain	... 4.00 Pounds	Niger	... 2.00 N.
Holland	... 2.50 P.	Nigeria	... 170 K.
Iceland	... 1.00 K.	Yugoslavia	... 76.00

ESTABLISHED 1887



President Chaim Herzog

Begin, in Seclusion, Tenders Resignation

By Edward Walsh
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — An apparently incapacitated Prime Minister Menachem Begin resigned Thursday in a letter that was delivered to President Chaim Herzog by the Israeli cabinet secretary, Dan Meridor.

Delivery of the letter to Mr. Herzog early Thursday afternoon brought the anticipated resignation of the Begin government, which has been in power since 1977 and which was reelected in 1981. It came more than two weeks after Mr. Begin announced his decision to resign amid mounting concern and speculation about his physical and emotional health.

Under Israeli law, Mr. Herzog is required to consult with leaders of the political parties represented in Israel's parliament, the Knesset, and to ask one of them to try to form a new government. That is expected to be Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir, chosen by Mr. Begin's Herut party as his successor.

Earlier this week Mr. Shamir reached an agreement with other leaders of the existing government coalition to remain in power under Mr. Shamir's leadership.

The consultations will not begin until Sunday, following observance Saturday of Yom Kippur, the holiest day in the Jewish calendar. If Mr. Shamir's agreement with leaders of the existing coalition holds

up, the process could be completed in a few days. However, political maneuvering is continuing.

Until a new government is installed, Mr. Begin will remain as the prime minister of a "transition government." However, there now are serious doubts about his ability to function in that capacity.

Despite earlier denials by Mr. Begin's aides, a well-placed source confirmed before Thursday's resignation that the 70-year-old prime minister has all but stopped eating.

The source described Mr. Begin as "totally out of commission" and no longer functioning in any meaningful way as the head of the Israeli government.

Mr. Begin has not left his official

residence on Balfour Street in more than a week. He did not attend Sunday's regular cabinet meeting and he failed to attend Rosh Hashana synagogue services last week marking the beginning of the new year according to the Jewish calendar.

The decision to dispatch Mr. Meridor to Mr. Herzog's residence Thursday appeared to confirm Mr. Begin's incapacitation. The prime minister has always placed great emphasis on protocol. It was thought that only the most serious disability would prevent him from appearing personally.

Mr. Begin's aides said the prime minister had developed a skin rash that has kept him from shaving and

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Outsider Who Came In

After Years in Opposition Role, Begin Emerged to Shape Middle East History

By Richard Weintraub
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Menachem Begin's remarkable political career spanned more than five decades. It carried him from beginnings in a militant Zionist youth group in Poland to the prime ministership of Israel and a role as shaper of the future of the Middle East.

Throughout the turbulent years in between, Mr. Begin was a relatively unknown figure, lost among better-known names such as David Ben-Gurion and Golda Meir. Even at the end of his career, he appeared something of an anomaly: a small, bespectacled man being glorified by his supporters as king of the Jews. Yet it was a deeply rooted harking back to the glories of ancient Israel that had made Mr. Begin a brand of nationalism so attractive to the largely native

Middle Eastern Jewish population that catapulted him to power.

Until Israel's Labor Party ran out of political alternatives in 1977, Mr. Begin was always on the outside looking in — as dissident from the mainstream of the Zionist movement as a militant underground fighter against British rule in Palestine in the late 1940s and, for three decades, as leader of the opposition in Israel's parliament, the Knesset.

Within months of moving into the prime minister's office, Mr. Begin presided over an event that none of his predecessors had managed, the arrival of the leader of a major Arab state in Jerusalem.

It was an emotional and historical high point. After years of operating from the periphery of established power, he soon found himself at Camp David with Pres-

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 1)



United Press International/1981
Prime Minister Menachem Begin

Reagan Looking Past Marines to Beirut Government's Survival

By Hedrick Smith
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The immediate focus of congressional debate over Lebanon is the continued presence and safety of U.S. Marines in the face of increasing hostilities. But for the Reagan administration, the broader, underlying concern is helping ensure the survival of the Lebanese government.

Toward that objective, President Ronald Reagan seems to have increased the potential for U.S. involvement in Lebanon by adding firepower off the coast and allowing it to be used in broader circumstances, including support for the Lebanese Army in situations that could threaten the marines.

Publicly, the administration says

it has given commanders on the ground the authority to call in air strikes and naval gun support to protect themselves against attack.

But privately, White House officials say that in the present circumstances it is sometimes difficult to

NEWS ANALYSIS

separate self-defense from a U.S. desire to help buttress the government of President Amin Gemayel and, even if only indirectly, to help the Lebanese government withstand military assaults.

The most explicit public statement came Tuesday from Alan D. Romberg, a State Department spokesman. Mr. Romberg said that Mr. Reagan had authorized the marines to use their own force and

offshore support not only to help defend themselves and the multinational peacekeeping force but also to help defend the Lebanese Army if it faced attacks that would endanger the marines.

On Capitol Hill, a few voices have questioned whether the nation might be imperceptibly passing an important watershed in Lebanon.

Some, including Senator Alan Cranston, a California Democrat, recalled that the marines were sent into Beirut nearly a year ago with a limited peacekeeping role in much easier circumstances than they now face.

"They are now apparently there for another purpose — to sustain in power a regime which is lined up against a variety of Lebanese fac-

tions, the Syrians and a resurgent PLO," Mr. Cranston warned, referring to the Palestine Liberation Organization. "The marines' peacekeeping mission has expanded to involve their secret support for one of the factions involved in a civil war of decades duration."

Nicholas A. Velotes, assistant secretary of state for Near East and South Asian affairs, and General Paul X. Kelley, the U.S. Marine commandant, argued before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on Tuesday against putting a time limit on how long the marines could stay. A six-month limit has been discussed.

Mr. Velotes and General Kelley contend that such a move would cause the Syria-backed Druze

forces in Lebanon to "up the ante" against the government and wait out the U.S. withdrawal.

Other officials have said U.S. forces could not stand by and let the U.S. Embassy in Beirut or the Lebanese presidential palace be overrun. Well-placed officials also say the overthrow of the Lebanese government would be a severe jolt to U.S. diplomacy.

The officials argue that it would not only put the marines in jeopardy but also remove a buffer for Israel, demoralize moderate Arabs and other Middle Eastern leaders from reaching agreements with Israel as Mr. Gemayel has done and raise questions about Washington's ability to back up its commitments.

"Chaos in Lebanon with the Syr-

Palestinians Reported In Attacks on Lebanese

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIRUT — Palestinian guerrillas attacked Lebanese Army positions near Beirut on Thursday night, killing two soldiers and wounding three. Lebanese television reported.

According to the television report, the Palestinians were followers of Colonel Abu Musa, leader of a rebellion against the Palestinian guerrilla chief, Yasser Arafat. The attack was on army positions at Baabda and Kaafra, 15 kilometers (nine miles) from Beirut, the report said.

It said the army was repulsing the attacks, about 10 kilometers from the Mediterranean coast and Beirut Airport, where 1,200 U.S. Marines are based. The two villages are near the town of Souk el-Gharb, where the Lebanese Army has been under siege by anti-government forces for more than a week.

There have been unconfirmed reports of Palestinians fighting alongside Druze and leviots recently, but those incidents have taken place higher in the mountains beyond Beirut, close to the front lines of Syrian forces in Tel Aviv. Yesterday, Israeli military sources said they expected Palestinian guerrillas to make a major thrust toward Beirut, where they were forced to evacuate their strongest a year ago.

In other action, Thursday, two French soldiers were seriously wounded in a grenade attack in Beirut as U.S. and Saudi efforts to secure an end to fighting around the capital reached a crucial stage.

The two French soldiers, part of the four-nation peacekeeping force, were wounded by a grenade thrown by two men on a motorcycle, their commander, General Jean-Claude Coulon, said. General Coulon said the men were seriously wounded but their lives were not in danger.

French military sources said evidence gathered so far from Thursday's attack indicated it was organized by the National Social Syrian Party, a Lebanese pro-Syrian faction allied to the mainly Druze Progressive Socialist Party militia.



U.S. Marine Lance Corporal James McBride, a member of the international peacekeeping force, looks through a hole in the library of Lebanese University in Beirut. The building was damaged in the fighting in the summer of 1982 between Israeli troops and Palestinians.

Soviet Is Said to Soften Pledge to Destroy SS-20s

By Walter Pincus
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — U.S. officials say the Soviet Union has backed away from Yuri V. Andropov's highly publicized pledge to "liquidate" some new SS-20 intermediate-range nuclear missiles if an arms control agreement can be reached with the United States.

Western diplomatic sources said Lebanon appeared ready to accept such a compromise, but they said that securing an agreement depended on what gains Syria wanted to achieve.

UN Action Urged

Italy and France called on the United Nations on Thursday to take a larger part in efforts aimed at defusing the Lebanese crisis, Reuters reported from Paris. The call was made after a meeting between the visiting Italian prime minister, Bettino Craxi, and President François Mitterrand.

able could leave the Russians with a significant force advantage even after reductions, U.S. specialists say.

In a related development, sources said the Russians have stopped removing their older SS-4 missiles from service. They had been dismantling the liquid-fueled, single-warhead SS-4s as the newer, solid-fueled, three-warhead SS-20s were deployed.

A State Department source suggested that the Russians may be holding back the SS-4s to be used either as bargaining chips or, perhaps later next month, as a counter to the expected NATO announcement of a reduction in the number of U.S. tactical nuclear weapons maintained in Western Europe.

On Tuesday, the Senate Foreign

Relations Committee was given what one source described as "a bleak report" on arms control negotiations in a closed-door briefing by Jonathan T. Howe, the State Department's director of politico-military affairs.

The committee had expected to be told the administration's position on a "build-down" proposal, under which the United States and Soviet Union would dismantle old warheads as new ones were deployed. The proposal is backed by several influential moderates in Congress.

Mr. Howe told the Senate panel that the administration has yet to formulate a build-down plan for introduction in the strategic arms reduction talks on long-range missiles, which are also going on in Geneva. One senator said later that

he expected the plan to be completed in "about a week."

The original Andropov offer was that the Soviet Union "would liquidate all the missiles to be reduced" as part of an agreement that also had to include "renunciation by the United States of the deployment" of new Pershing-2 and ground-launched cruise missiles in Western Europe.

Last August, U.S. officials called the offer to destroy SS-20 missiles "a positive sign," even while pointing out that it did not deal with what the United States regards as the basic issue of permitting as many U.S. intermediate-range missiles as Europe has in both Eastern and Western Europe.

Administration officials had not

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Third World Growth Fell Sharply In 1982, Says World Bank Report

By Jane Seaberry

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Economic development in the Third World last year took its sharpest plunge since World War II, as exports fell, development projects were abandoned and debt rescheduling continued to climb, according to the World Bank's annual report.

Nearly as many nonindustrialized countries had to reschedule their commercial debt in the last two years as in the previous 25 years, the bank said.

"Performance varied considerably in the developing world," the report said, "but most countries experienced lower growth rates compared with those in the 1970s while some suffered absolute decline in gross domestic product."

Growth in the industrial countries, which dropped by 0.2 percent last year, should become positive this year, the report continued, "which should increase the demand for developing countries' exports."

"It is likely that developing

countries' growth in 1983 will still be considerably less than the average for the 1970s and perhaps less than the increase in population, said the report on the bank's financial year, which ended June 30.

One of the major factors affecting the nonindustrialized countries was that many countries did not start projects because they did not have the necessary financing to match World Bank loans and they could not afford projects already started, said Mumtaz P. Benjark, a bank vice president for external relations.

Split in German Peace Movement May Produce Violent Faction

By William Drozdik
Washington Post Service

BONN — A major split developing in West Germany's peace movement between those seeking to enlist broad public sympathy through nonviolent tactics and those who believe that more aggressive action is necessary to block the basing of new nuclear missiles later this year.

This growing schism worries West German authorities, who suspect that the pacifist wing may become discredited once Pershing-2 missiles are deployed this December, if the Geneva arms talks fail. It is widely feared that the anti-missile crusade could turn, in its frustration, toward more violent assaults on military targets.

Until now, the anti-missile campaign has emphasized benign forms of protest like sit-ins and rallies. This strategy held that if police tried to bully crowds, a sense of moral outrage would sweep the country and mobilize the kind of mass support that can dictate a change in policy if not government.

But two weeks ago, in what was billed as the first test in a "hot autumn" of protests, a three-day block-

ade of the Mudangen U.S. Army base fizzled when the authorities simply halted traffic and let the demonstrators bask in their passivity. In a series of postmortems since the ineffectual blockade, several leaders in the movement have started clamoring for a new "strategy of escalation," including strikes, occupation of military bases and possible acts of sabotage.

More forceful tactics by the peace movement, argues Lukas Beckmann, general manager of the Greens party, would still exclude any violence against people but not "the damaging of material objects."

Another Greens leader, Rainer Trampert, warned last week that the movement was in danger of being "plastered" by devotion to law and order and said it had to display a new "quality of resistance" through more aggressive acts.

"Mudangen showed that the police are only nice to us if we are particularly harmless," he said.

As the likelihood grows that Pershing-2 missiles will be deployed despite a wave of anti-missile rallies expected next month, the current factional dispute over tactics could evolve into a deeper division between nonviolent activists and those who feel that any means are acceptable in halting nuclear weapons.

While some of the peace movement's marginal supporters may lapse into apathy or find solace in new causes, West German authorities are bracing for bursts of guerrilla-type violence in the months ahead. Security officials have been investigating reports of planned bombing attacks against U.S. munitions transports.

A Defense Ministry spokesman denied this week that munitions shipments were being suspended for the next two months as a precaution against any possible attacks.

At the same time, the conservative daily *Die Welt* claimed that a group known as the "Red Panthers," derived from previous underground terror cells of the Red Army Faction that carried out kidnappings in the last decade, is preparing "direct attacks" on military installations as early as this fall.

The newspaper cited a security report contending that Red Army Faction supporters were responsible for arson attacks against arms companies this summer and that they also participated in violent disturbances at Krefeld in July, when Vice President George Bush's motorcade was attacked by rock-throwing protesters.

As a disparate movement, the Greens party includes some influential personalities from previous decades of leftist student revolt and its violent aftermath. Otto Schilly, a Greens parliamentarian and lawyer, defends radical causes and pleaded cases for arrested members of the Baader-Meinhof gang.

The Greens' party leadership has strongly deplored any protests related to assaults on people and has dissociated itself from the attack on Mr. Bush's limousine. Peter Kelly, another leading figure in the anti-missile drive, said the rock throwers "were punks, that's all. They had nothing to do with the peace movement."

But in their frustration at seeing a strategy of large if passive demonstrations failing to prevent the arrival of new missiles, some Greens leaders are now attacking their own allies for accepting a docile relationship with the authorities.

Ulrich Tost, a member of the Greens executive committee, criticized left-wing Social Democrats and trade union officials in the peace movement for "taking part in a double strategy by the police to split the peace movement into good and bad sides and eliminate the aggressiveness of civil disobedience."

U.S. Criticizes Cleanup At Nuclear Power Plant

By Philip M. Boffey
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Investigators for the Nuclear Regulatory Commission have charged that the companies involved in cleaning up the damaged Three Mile Island nuclear reactor have been circumventing proper procedures and adopting cleanup techniques of questionable safety.

The investigators also said Tuesday that the regulatory commission's own staff members in charge of monitoring the cleanup had stood by as procedural and managerial difficulties mounted and made no effort to intervene in what they considered "internal conflicts" within the two companies controlling the cleanup.

The companies are GPU Nuclear Corp., a subsidiary of General Public Utilities Corp., which owns the reactor near Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and Bechtel North American Power Corp., which has been hired by GPU to conduct the cleanup.

GPU Nuclear, which has overall charge of the reactor and its cleanup, said that the unprecedented circumstances caused by the 1979 accident were "difficult to deal with" under normal procedures and that it was taking steps to improve those procedures. It also stressed that there is no evidence of a safety hazard at the site.

The findings issued Tuesday represent a major initial victory for dissident engineers who had participated in the cleanup program but then "blew the whistle" on what they regarded as dangerous and improper shortcuts.

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BELGIAN BOTTLENECK — Stranded travelers crowded the railroad station in Ostend, Belgium, Thursday after crew members on state-owned ferries joined a nationwide strike. Civil servants have disrupted transit and communications in a protest that began last week in reaction to government measures to reduce wages and benefits.

Democratic Senators Press Reagan To Bend to War Powers Resolution

By Steven V. Roberts
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Senate Democrats have called on President Ronald Reagan to acknowledge that attacks on the U.S. Marines in Lebanon had automatically made the troops' presence there subject to congressional approval under the War Powers Resolution.

In a statement adopted unanimously by the party caucus on Wednesday, the Democrats urged Mr. Reagan to transmit to Congress a report required by the resolution when U.S. troops face hostilities abroad and to ask Congress for authority to maintain the U.S. Marine peacekeeping mission in the Middle East.

"We hope the results of this investigation, to which we intend to be fully responsive, do not overshadow the tremendous effort by very competent and dedicated people which has resulted in substantial progress in safely cleaning up the facility and reducing the risk to public health and safety," the company said.

GPU had been promoting Three Mile Island as a tourist attraction and had just reported a record 1,357 visitors in August. The utility's two reactors have been out of service since March 1979, when one of the units overheated in the country's worst nuclear accident.

In a second report, the commission's inspector and auditor concluded that there was no evidence to support allegations that commission personnel were guilty of "impropriety" or "collusion" in dealing with the two companies or failing to monitor them vigorously.

Botha Vows to Remain

PRETORIA — South Africa's prime minister, P.W. Botha, said Thursday he would not resign if white voters reject his controversial plan to provide limited power-sharing to Indians and "coloreds" as people of mixed racial ancestry are termed.

The country's white minority is to vote Nov. 2 on proposed reforms that would include Indians and "coloreds" in government but still exclude the black majority.

Austrian UN Soldiers Face Charges Of Smuggling Arms to Palestinians

New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — An Austrian Embassy official has announced that three Austrian soldiers serving in the United Nations forces on Golani Heights have been sent home to face charges of smuggling explosives from Syria to Palestinian guerrillas in Israel.

The official said Wednesday that the main defendant, a corporal in the UN Disengagement Observer Force, apparently hid the explosives in the spare-tire case of his UN vehicle with the collusion of two drivers and traveled across the Syrian-Israeli border at Quneitra to make his delivery.

According to Israeli press reports, the Austrian corporal, who was born near the Syrian-Turkish border and speaks Arabic, passed along about 220 pounds (100 kilograms) of explosives over the last year. When his belongings were searched, the investigating officers reportedly found \$10,000.

The Israeli radio said Wednesday night that the Austrian defense minister, Friedhelm Frischenschlager, on being told of the case, said that "there are criminals everywhere," but that the incident should not cast a shadow on all the other UN forces in the area. After Mr. Frischenschlager's visit to Jerusalem in late August on a tour of Austrian troop deployment, the three soldiers were ordered home to face trial.

The Israeli radio also reported that the commanding officer in charge of the three men would be court-martialed for negligence.

most legislators, including many Republicans, so negotiators have been trying to work out language that would "save face" for Mr. Reagan and make clear that Congress, not the president, was invoking the War Powers Resolution.

"We are not seeking a confrontation with the White House," Representative James C. Wright Jr., of Texas, the majority leader, said.

"We're seeking that the law be carried out."

The second stumbling block is how long Congress will let the administration keep troops in Lebanon without additional authority. One draft advanced by House Democrats would give Reagan 18 months, but some party liberals have said this is too long.

Representative Clement J. Zablocki, Democrat of Wisconsin, who heads the Foreign Affairs Committee, said he would favor a "reasonable time," which he defined as "at least a year." A year's authorization, if enacted now, will set a bad precedent and give Congress too much authority over foreign policy decisions.

That position is unacceptable to

most legislators, including many Republicans, so negotiators have been trying to work out language that would "save face" for Mr. Reagan and make clear that Congress, not the president, was invoking the War Powers Resolution.

But Wednesday's statement by the Senate Democrats insisted that the president recognize the authority of the resolution, which could increase the difficulty of finding compromise language.

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The third problem is deciding what will happen when the president's authority runs out. The first draft by House Democrats would require the troops to come home immediately, but the White House would like a provision requiring consultations with Congress when the authority for keeping them abroad expires.

The overwhelming feeling on Capitol Hill is that the War Powers Resolution should be invoked to cover the situation in Lebanon. Many insist that the law automatically went into effect Aug. 29, when marines came under hostile fire and two were killed.

Although some lawmakers are uneasy, there is strong support for the basic policy of keeping the troops in Lebanon as a peacekeeping force.

Not all lawmakers agree that Congress should insist on invoking its rights under the War Powers Resolution.

Representative Trent Lott of Mississippi, the Republican whip, worried that some congressmen were "more concerned about the role we're playing than about what's happening and what should be done."

Mr. Lott's wife of 43 years, Aliza, died last Nov. 14, while he was in the United States. Earlier that month, 75 Israeli soldiers and border police guards were killed in an explosion in an army headquarters building in Tyre, Lebanon.

When Mr. Begin decided to resign last month, he said it was because he could no longer function properly.

Turkey Sentences Columnist

The Associated Press

ISTANBUL — A martial law court on Thursday sentenced a prominent columnist, Metin Toker, to three months in jail for criticizing Turkey's military rulers and fined Dogan Hiper, managing editor of Mr. Toker's newspaper, Milliyet, the semi-official Anatolia agency reported.

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka (Reuters) — A curfew imposed in July as a result of violence between the majority Sinhalese and minority Tamils was lifted Thursday. A state of emergency is still in effect.

WORLD BRIEFS

Plan for Early Vote Reported in Japan

TOKYO (AP) — Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone will dissolve the House of Representatives and hold general elections at the end of this year, two major Japanese newspapers reported Thursday.

The papers, Yomiuri Shimbun and Mainichi Shimbun, quoting sources in Mr. Nakasone's ruling Liberal-Democratic Party, said there is a strong possibility of elections in December, six months early. The four-year term for the lower house of the Diet, or parliament, expires in June.

Yomiuri said the conservative Liberal-Democratic Party had decided that December will be optimum for an election because that month precedes enactment of an austere 1984 budget and follows submission to the Diet of bills to cut taxes and reform the bureaucracy. An election then also would come immediately after the November visit of President Ronald Reagan.

Mitterrand Defends Policies to Nation

PARIS (AP) — President Francois Mitterrand, whose popularity has hit a low, went on national television Thursday night to defend his economic programs, saying they have helped cut France's foreign trade deficit.

The French president was questioned by three interviewers one day after his administration unveiled an austere 1984 draft budget that calls for steeper taxes on high incomes and the lowest government spending increase in 13 years.

The most significant news of the interview was Mr. Mitterrand's announcement that France's monthly foreign trade deficit in August fell 87 percent from July, from 3 billion francs (\$375 million) to 400 million francs (\$50 million).

Reagan Promises Portugal More Aid

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Ronald Reagan told President Antonio Ramalho Eanes of Portugal Thursday that the United States intends to support the modernization of Portugal's armed forces by increasing U.S. military aid, a senior State Department official said.

The two presidents, who met at the White House, also agreed that the shooting down of a South Korean plane by the Soviet Union on Sept. 1 is likely to reduce support in Europe and the United States for pacific organizations, said the official, who spoke on condition he not be identified.

The official said Mr. Reagan and General Eanes discussed prospects for a peace settlement in southern Africa and expressed hope that negotiations to renew U.S. rights to use military facilities in the Azores can be completed quickly. General Eanes is the first Portuguese head of state to visit the United States since the country's 1974 revolution against rightist authoritarian rule.

Laborite Expects Britain to Stay in EC

STRASBOURG, France (Reuters) — The top contender for leadership of the British Labor Party said here Thursday that Britain should withdraw from the European Community only as a last resort. His stance contrasted to the party manifesto issued before general elections in June, which called for Britain to leave the community.

Neil Kinnock, who was visiting the European Parliament, said Britain should drop out of the 10-nation community only if "the best interests of the British people cannot be feasibly safeguarded by any other means." Mr. Kinnock is widely expected to be elected party leader at Labor's annual conference Oct. 2, succeeding Michael Foot.

Quebec Swami Flies Over Berlin Wall

BERLIN (AP) — A 55-year-old Quebec swami flew over the Berlin Wall in a motorized glider Thursday and was detained by the East German authorities for six hours, the spokesman said.

Swami Vishnu Devananda wanted "to show that world peace can only be attained if it is shown that love can overcome barriers like this," his spokesman said. Mr. Devananda, who is from Valsinor, near Montreal, was sent back across the border but was not immediately available for comment. He was in West Berlin for the Global Village Peace Festival, his spokesman said.

The swami took off at 7 A.M. from a West Berlin meadow, soared over the heavily guarded, 4.2-meter (13.8-foot) wall and landed 15 minutes later in Potsdamer Square, the spokesman said. His craft resembled an oversized dragon kite with a seat, three wheels and a small motor.

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Honecker Hints at Softer Money Rule

BERLIN (AP) — East Germany's leader, Erich Honecker, has signaled his willingness to relax money exchange rules that have discouraged Westerners from visiting his country, the mayor of West Berlin said Thursday.

In 1980, East Berlin doubled the amount of money a visiting Westerner must exchange daily while visiting East Germany, from 12.5 to 25 Deutsche marks (about \$9). Bonn has repeatedly called for the amount to be reduced as a humanitarian gesture toward West Germans who want to visit relatives in the East but cannot afford the daily exchange rate.

Major Richard von Weizsaecker said the main themes he discussed with Mr. Honecker were East-West relations, the relationship between the two Germanys and matters of particular interest to the divided city of Berlin, including the environment, mass transit and energy.

Sandinist Arms Dump Said Destroyed

MANAGUA (UPI) — Anti-government rebels said Thursday they destroyed, in their second major sabotage attack this week, a major arms dump used by the Nicaraguan Army to supply leftist Salvadoran rebels.

The clandestine Radio 15 de Septiembre, operated by the U.S.-backed Nicaraguan Democratic Force, said a sabotage squad attacked the supply center at La Pelota Island early Wednesday off the coast of Chinandega province, about 110 miles (177 kilometers) northwest of Managua.

Meanwhile, in San José, Costa Rica, the police said Thursday that they have arrested a Spanish Basque terrorist heading a 10-man assassination squad linked to Nicaragua, which was planning to kill Edén Pastora, the rebel leader and former Sandinist guerrilla known as Commander Zero. Mr. Pastora heads the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance.

Kabul Expels 2 U.S. Envoys as Spies

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan (AP) — Two U.S. diplomats have been ordered to leave Afghanistan. Radio Kabul said Thursday.

The radio newscast said the diplomats have been expelled for spying. It said the U.S. chargé d'affaires in Kabul was summoned to the Foreign Ministry on Thursday and handed a note ordering the expulsion of the two officials. They have been asked to leave within 48 hours, the radio said.

It asserted that on the basis of "information and reliable documents," the Afghan authorities believed the two diplomats were engaged in espionage. It said they were also "persuading a number of people" to engage in "counterrevolutionary activities."

BRIEFS

Reported in Japan
Yasuhiko Nakajima will direct general elections at the end of November. Shimbun quoted Amamiya Party, said there were six months early. The former parliamentary expenses in June. The General Democratic Party had been for an election because it was 24 days and followed suit after the bureaucracy. An election in November will be held.

Policies to V
ois Mitterrand's new policies helped him to France's favor.

the interview with Mr. Mitterrand's new policies helped him to France's favor.

Portugal Moves
ident Ronald Reagan told apol Thursday that the legislation of Portugal's amendment to the State Department offices the White House also agreed by the Soviet Union and the United States, who spoke on condition

General Eanes discussed Africa and expressed his views to the European Parliament, who spoke on condition

Britain to Stay
(er) — The top commander here Thursday that Britain would only be a short time until before general elections the commandant of the European Parliament and the government of the British Isles, supported by the British Army, to be elected from the British Isles.

Bombs Over Berlin
Reuters
AJACCIO, Corsica — Three bombs exploded Thursday in the Ajaccio region, wounding a car and causing damage to an office and a hairdressing salon, Corsican police said. No one was hurt.

The blasts came two days after the murder of a top Corsican civil servant, and analysts said it marked an escalation of violence here. Police said separatists were probably responsible.

Meanwhile, the issue has been

Women's Groups Criticize Reagan At House Hearing on Equal Rights

By Eleanor Randolph
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — As Congress faced a second round of debate on the proposed Equal Rights Amendment, representatives of women's groups attacked President Ronald Reagan's "alternative" approach to wiping out discriminatory state and federal laws.

At a hearing Wednesday by a House Judiciary subcommittee, Representative Patricia Schroeder, a Colorado Democrat who had pushed for the hearing, told the subcommittee she agreed with a colleague who compared Mr. Reagan's law-by-law approach to "Abraham Lincoln doing the Emancipation Proclamation by plantation."

"Others argued that a change in the U.S. Constitution would have more impact than pressure on different levels of government."

"If the 19th Amendment [giving women voting rights] had not been passed, there would be women in Mississippi now who would never have had the right to vote," said Polly Madenwald, president of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, referring to the fact that Mississippi never ratified the 19th Amendment, which went into effect in 1920.

The ERA failed in June 1982 because only 35 of the necessary 38 states ratified it, but it was reintroduced in both houses of Congress in January.

Recent polls have shown that fewer women support the Reagan administration than men, partly because of the administration's opposition to the ERA. Political experts have suggested that this time around more Republicans might support the amendment.

Mr. Reagan has said the amendment would provide opportunities for unintended "mischief" for women.

He set up an alternative system designed to revoke state and federal

Article on Rape Draws Criticism

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Representative Patricia Schroeder, a Colorado Democrat, sharply criticized a book review by Aram Bakshian Jr., President Ronald Reagan's former chief speechwriter, which suggests that rape is a "cherished fantasy" for many women.

"This is bizarre, pathetic drivel," Ms. Schroeder said Wednesday. "No one would pay it the slightest attention except that Mr. Bakshian was, until a few days ago, Mr. Reagan's chief speechwriter."

Mr. Bakshian, reviewing Helen Hazen's book "Endless Rapture: Rape, Romance and the Female Imagination," in the National Review, commented: "Rape, especially, seems to strike a deep instinctive chord in millions of female readers, a cherished fantasy that is not confined to air-headed bits of fluff or frustrated down."

In a telephone interview, the White House personnel director, John S. Herrington, said Mr. Reagan has hired 331 women for part-time positions, compared with 437 by Mr. Carter.

But, he added, excluding 76 women named by Mr. Carter to two commissions that are now defunct, the International Women's Year Commission and the National Advisory Committee on Women, 6 percent more part-time appointments have been made by Mr. Reagan than by Mr. Carter in his first two years in office.

Overall, Mr. Herrington said, omitting judges and members of the two commissions, the number of Mr. Reagan's direct presidential appointments is 7 percent greater than those of Mr. Carter (375 to 351) over a comparable period.

moving slowly through the Republican-controlled Senate. Senator Orrin G. Hatch, a Utah Republican and a strong ERA opponent, has begun hearings on how the amendment would affect such areas as the military, women's colleges and divorce proceedings.

At hearings Tuesday before a Senate Judiciary subcommittee, Jeremy Rapkin, assistant professor at Cornell University, testified that some private schools may have trouble keeping their tax-exempt status under the amendment if they provide unequal services.

"It seems inescapable," Mr. Rapkin said, "that an institution like Yeshiva University in New York, which does have coeducational programs, must still forfeit its tax exemption if it maintains separate seating for men and women in religious services."

■ Reagan Defended

Juan Williams of The Washington Post reported from Washington:

The White House has released statistics comparing Mr. Reagan's record in appointing women with that of President Jimmy Carter.

In a letter released Wednesday, the White House personnel director, John S. Herrington, said Mr. Reagan has hired 331 women for part-time positions, compared with 437 by Mr. Carter.

But, he added, excluding 76 women named by Mr. Carter to two commissions that are now defunct, the International Women's Year Commission and the National Advisory Committee on Women, 6 percent more part-time appointments have been made by Mr. Reagan than by Mr. Carter in his first two years in office.

The hearing Wednesday was dominated by proponents of the amendment. At one point, Kathy Wilson, head of the National Women's Political Caucus, asked whether Representative F. James Sensenbrenner, a Wisconsin Republican and ERA opponent, supported the Economic Equity Act, which is designed to give women equality in the marketplace.

"Mr. Chairman, I don't think I have to answer that question," Mr. Sensenbrenner said as the audience of about 150, most of them women, laughed.

She continued that many women have found that men who are against the amendment "are also opposed to statutory approaches to giving equality to women."

Mr. Sensenbrenner replied, "That kind of belligerent attitude is one of the reasons I have questions about ERA."

Meanwhile, the issue has been

Safety Agency Starts Inquiry On Jet Attack

International Aviators Weigh New Regulations

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MONTREAL — An emergency meeting of the International Civil Aviation Organization, which drafts air safety rules, began Thursday to investigate the Soviet attack on a South Korean airliner and consider ways to ensure that such an attack can never happen again.

The meeting of the organization, a United Nations agency, started as a NATO-led boycott of Soviet links covering most of Western Europe, Scandinavia and Japan.

Western delegates to the 33-nation governing council of the agency say they want new air rules and an impartial investigation of the Soviet attack. The organization does not have the power to impose sanctions on its members.

The agency's president, Assad Kotsait, said in an opening statement: "It is imperative that all relevant information be available to ICAO as soon as possible."

U.S. officials asked the agency to condemn Moscow for shooting down the plane and to open an investigation.

The U.S. federal aviation administrator, J. Lynn Helms, head of the U.S. delegation, said in a speech to the agency: "We believe that the Soviet Union should be strongly condemned for this senseless and irresponsible violation of international law."

The Soviet Union owes the entire world an accounting as to how and why such an unthinkable event could occur," Mr. Helms said.

President Ronald Reagan told Mr. Helms to focus on Soviet responsibility for the deaths in the attack. Mr. Helms was also directed to "seek a resolution that condemns this act of violence and as-



UPI Photo International

The U.S. secretary of transportation, Elizabeth H. Dole, and the federal aviation administrator, J. Lynn Helms, after meeting with the president to work out a condemnation of the Soviet Union for attacking the Korean jet. Mrs. Dole said the United States is not interested in vengeance.

sures to the extent possible that such an act will never take place again," the president's spokesman, Larry M. Speakes, said after a meeting Wednesday between Mr. Reagan and Mr. Helms and the U.S. transportation secretary, Elizabeth H. Dole.

France, which declined to join the air boycott, wants to use the meeting to introduce an amendment to a 1944 agreement that laid the ground rules for orderly development of international air travel. France wants a ban on firing on civilian aircraft in any circumstances to be written into international law.

The Soviet Union, in a letter to Mr. Kotsait that was made public by the agency Thursday, said other countries could submit information to a special internal committee set up by the Russians. The organization "will be informed of the results of the investigation when it is completed," the letter said.

The Soviet Union is a member of the governing council, which approves and rejects resolutions by a simple majority. No country has a veto.

The meeting was called for by South Korea after 269 people died when a Soviet fighter plane shot down the Korean Air Lines Boeing 747 on Sept. 1.

Part Kurn, dean of the Institute of Foreign Affairs and National Security in the South Korean Foreign Ministry, said the Russians must have known they were shooting down a passenger plane.

■ Greece Is Condemned

The European Parliament strongly attacked Greece Thursday for weakening the European Community's response to the Soviet destruction of the plane, Reuters reported from Strasbourg, France.

Voting on the 75th anniversary of the Greek president, Constantine Caramanlis, made an official visit, the Parliament approved a resolution deplored what it said was the failure of Greece to deal adequately with the Soviet action.

\$187-Billion Arms Bill Approved by U.S. House

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The House, ignoring members opposed to the production of nerve gas weapons, gave final approval Thursday to a record defense authorization bill of \$187.5 billion for the budget year beginning Oct. 1.

The measure, a product of negotiations between House and Senate, was passed 266 to 152 and sent to President Ronald Reagan for his expected signature. The Senate had approved it, 83 to 8, on Tuesday.

Money for hundreds of weapons projects, including MX missiles and B-1 bombers, is included in the bill.

The huge appropriation, which gave Mr. Reagan virtually everything he asked for, includes \$4.8 billion for procurement of the MX units; \$1.87 billion to buy 10 more B-1 bombers, and \$407 million to buy 95 Pershing-2 missiles for deployment in West Germany.

The total was \$10.5 billion below Mr. Reagan's original request.

Approval of the conference report had been expected because military spending bills are popular with congressmen, many of whom have military plants in their districts.

"I can't imagine we're going to vote the whole conference bill down because some of us disagree on some aspects of it," said Representative James A. Courter, a Republican of New Jersey.

Much of Thursday's debate focused on the \$114.6 million giving the go-ahead to producing a new generation of nerve gas weapons.

The United States has had a self-imposed ban on production of such weapons since 1969. Opponents said an end to that moratorium would cause the United States to lose moral stature.

"I hope Congress will rise above the emotions of the moment" and not be stampeded into approving

the nerve gas provision," said an opponent, Ed Bedtime, a Republican of Arkansas.

But advocates said passage of the overall bill would have far more effect on the Soviet Union than the resolution that the House approved Wednesday condemning the Russians for shooting down the plane.

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U.S. Senate Rejects Tougher Anti-Soviet Sanctions

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The Senate on Thursday rejected, by nearly a 3-to-1 margin, a conservative drive to pressure President Ronald Reagan into tougher sanctions against the Soviet Union for the destruction of the South Korean airliner.

In subsequent votes, the Senate defeated recommendations that Mr. Reagan begin a broad review of U.S.-Soviet relations, that he report to Congress on Soviet compliance with existing arms control agreements and that he link the downing of the plane to the nuclear arms control talks.

The proposals, by Senator Jesse Helms, a Republican from North Carolina, and seven others, had been attached to the resolution condemning the Russians for shooting down the jumbo jet on Sept. 1, killing 269 persons.

The resolution is nonbinding, but if the Senate accepted the sanctions, Mr. Reagan would have been under far greater pressure.

"Unless we put some teeth in it, it is going to be shrugged off in the Kremlin," Mr. Helms said before the vote. "The fact is, we must take

real action."

As debate began on the resolution, Charles H. Percy, a Republican from Illinois and chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said, "Soviet behavior is simply beyond the comprehension of the civilized world."

Mr. Percy, Senate Majority Leader Howard H. Baker Jr. and some Democrats like Senator Daniel P. Moynihan of New York said strong language contained in the resolution would have an impact in deterring further attacks on planes that stray over Soviet territory.

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(S-3-83)

In Chile, Young Activist Vs. Political Pro

Labor Chief Vows Agitation, but Interior Minister Says Pinochet Will Stay

By Stephen Kinzer
New York Times Service

SANTIAGO — Chile's new interior minister, Sergio Onofre Jarpa Reyes, is locked in a political struggle with a 29-year-old labor leader who was imprisoned last Friday on charges of defaming the government.

The union leader, Rodolfo Seguel, head of the National Copper Workers' Confederation, is among the most outspoken critics of the government. He was imprisoned after he called President Augusto Pinochet an "absurd and fanatical dictator." Mr. Seguel has vowed to continue agitating until the military regime falls.

Mr. Jarpa, who was appointed five weeks ago, insists with equal fervor that the military will continue running the country for at least six more years. An outspoken rightist, he often says Chile faces danger from Marxist subversion.

As interior minister, Mr. Jarpa presides over the cabinet and directs the day-to-day work of governing Chile, functioning as a virtual prime minister.

Confronted with a protest just 24 hours after he assumed office, Mr. Jarpa ordered 18,000 soldiers into the streets. Twenty-eight protesters were killed that day. Mr. Jarpa said the troops were fighting back "after being violently attacked by subversives."

Mr. Jarpa had held two uneasy meetings with leaders of the Democratic Alliance, an opposition group, but has refused to consider their demands for a quick return to electoral democracy.

For more than half of his 63 years, Mr. Jarpa has been active in rightist political circles. He helped found the conservative National Party in the mid-1960s after having worked in several other rightist groups, and was soon chosen as its leader.

In 1973, he was an enthusiastic supporter of General Pinochet's coup, in which the elected president, Salvador Allende, was overthrown.

Speaking of Mr. Seguel's impris-



The Associated Press
A day before he was arrested for criticizing President Augusto Pinochet, Rodolfo Seguel called for continued demonstrations against the military government in Chile.

onment, Mr. Jarpa said the labor leader's support for protest demonstrations showed that "While he comes to my office calling himself a labor leader who is not interested in politics, he is in truth something very different."

[Mr. Seguel was brought to court Wednesday with a wrist and ankle chained together and was formally charged with defaming General Pinochet, Reuters reported from Santiago. He was ordered returned to jail, where he has been on a hunger strike since his arrest.

[Asked how he felt, Mr. Seguel shouted, "Very hungry."]

In 1972, Mr. Jarpa was charged with insulting a public official after denouncing a member of the Popu-

lar Unity government. He was fined for the outburst.

When Mr. Allende's Popular Unity government was overthrown in 1973, Mr. Seguel was 19 years old and living with his parents in Roncagua near the El Teniente copper mine. After finding a job there in the payroll office, he became a union activist, stressing nonviolent protest.

Last February, he was elected head of the 23,000-member copper workers' union, The National Workers Command, which he also heads, is a coalition of five labor organizations that together count 200,000 members.

Mr. Seguel was jailed for 34 days this year after calling what the government said was an illegal strike.

U.S. Stands By Its Policy On Namibia But Mugabe Sees Shift In American Position

By Ian Black

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The United States has not changed its position that a political settlement for South-West Africa, the territory which is also known as Namibia and is ruled by South Africa despite Western diplomatic efforts to bring it to independence, must be linked to the withdrawal of Cuban troops from neighboring Angola, U.S. officials said.

The officials responded Wednesday to remarks by Prime Minister Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe, as he wound up his first official visit here after talks with President Ronald Reagan and with members of the House Foreign Affairs Committee and the State Department.

Western diplomats said they were surprised the government had acted, in light of what appeared to be a trend toward greater tolerance of government criticism in magazines and on radio programs.

Western diplomats said they



The Associated Press
Wing Commander Peter Briscoe is escorted Thursday by a policeman upon his arrival at London's Gatwick Airport.

Zimbabwe Minister Says Airmen Won't Be Freed

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

HARARE, Zimbabwe — Three white officers of the Zimbabwean Air Force who were kept in custody after their acquittal two weeks ago in a sabotage case will remain in detention indefinitely, Home Affairs Minister Herbert Ushewokunze said Thursday.

"But," he said, "there was a modification which appears now, that perhaps a firm commitment by Angola on the question might suffice rather than the actual withdrawal."

U.S. officials insisted, however, the American position on Namibia remains that there must be "parallel movement" involving South African withdrawal from the territory and Cuban withdrawal from Angola.

"If a commitment from the Angolans were acceptable to both sides," one official said, "who are we to say no? This does not represent a change in our position."

A South African official said his

country would agree to go forward with a Namibian settlement if there is a firm agreement with Angola and if there is reason to believe it will be carried out."

Meeting with members of Congress Wednesday, Mr. Mugabe defied Zimbabwe's abstention from Monday's UN Security Council vote on whether to condemn the Soviet Union for shooting down a South Korean airliner.

A seventh airman is in custody in

Zimbabwe but has not been charged and has not appeared in court.

Mr. Ushewokunze told Parlia-

ment on Thursday that information he had about the remaining officers persuaded him that they had to remain in detention. "We shall give them humane treatment, remembering always that they remain incarcerated not as a punishment but as a preventive measure," he said.

His decision came at the end of an hourlong reply to a debate prompted by white members of Parliament who condemned the detentions.

Mr. Ushewokunze said the debate over a motion denouncing the detentions was one reason the three airmen would continue to be held.

"I assure the supporters of the air force officers that because of the check of their motion and the lack of cooperation they showed yesterday when we appealed to them to drop the motion, we shall continue to detain the remainder indefinitely," he said.

The officers still being held are Wing Commander John Cox and Air Lieutenants Barrington Lloyd and Neville Weir.

They and the other officers were acquitted Aug. 31 by a black High Court judge who ruled that the officers' confessions were extracted under police torture.



John J. Louis Jr.

closer ties with the United States clearly needs a professional ambassador."

If that is the case, Mr. Price will not represent a major change, at least in terms of personal background. Like Mr. Louis, he is a substantial donor to Republican campaigns.

Solidarity Leader Urges Resistance

The Associated Press

WARSAW — A leading adviser to the outlawed Solidarity labor movement, in a statement smuggled from his prison cell, is urging union backers to continue underground preparations for the next Polish upheaval.

Adam Michnik, 35, a leader of the disbanded workers' defense committee, KOR, said that Poland's Communist generals had

forced the union's supporters into underground opposition since the December 1981 military crackdown in which Solidarity was suspended. He is one of five KOR members arrested under martial law and charged with seeking to overthrow Poland's government.

"We have been pushed underground, along with the entire nation," said Mr. Michnik. "Today, practically everyone is conspiring."

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ROOSEVELT AND CHURCHILL: A TALE OF TWO MARTINIS.

Concerning affairs of state, these two great statesmen were frequently of a single mind.

But in the mixing of dry martinis, there was a parting of the ways.

FDR enjoyed his dry martini in the then traditional manner: two parts gin to one part vermouth. Sir Winston, his friend and ally, acknowledged the traditional role of vermouth merely by glancing at the vermouth bottle as he poured the gin.

History would appear to be on Churchill's side. Which is not surprising. After all, who knows more about gin than the English?



THE GIN OF ENGLAND

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After Years of Being on Outside, Begin Emerged as Shaper of Middle East History

(Continued from Page 1)

President Jimmy Carter and Anwar Sadat, dramatically redressing the history of the Middle East and placing him among the ranks of winners of the Nobel Peace Prize. Once the peace with Egypt had been cemented, however, a task that took months, Mr. Begin was embroiled in continuing international controversy — over the future of the West Bank, of Judea and Samaria as he called it, and over Israel's troubled northern border with Lebanon.

While it is the West Bank that over time is certain to figure most heavily in the future of the Mideast, it was Lebanon that proved the most dramatic testing ground.

Vowing that Israel should never face a threat from the north, Mr. Begin sent the Israeli army into Lebanon in June 1982 on a route that eventually led to the outskirts of the Palestinian camps at Sabra and Chatila in West Beirut. There, in an act that was to shake Israeli society and create doubts about its most honored institution, the army, Phalangist militiamen entered the camps, and hundreds of Palestinians were killed.

A commission of inquiry, initially fought by Mr. Begin, was to find the Israeli government, although not necessarily Mr. Begin personally, indirectly at fault for the massacre. In the end, his defense minister, Ariel Sharon, was forced to resign, but Mr. Begin's sense of political loyalties, or perhaps of political survival, would not allow him to remove Mr. Sharon from the cabinet altogether.

Less dramatic were his policies on the home front, where he moved to dismantle parts of the socialist state built up by his predecessors in hopes of revitalizing the economy.

Israel continued to be torn by high inflation throughout his government and made little progress in integrating the growing segment of the population from less-advanced Middle Eastern countries into what was increasingly a technologically oriented economy.

The economy was not Mr. Begin's strong suit. He was a man molded by and interested in history, and just as the flow of history gave him a prominent role in Arab-Israeli affairs, so, too, had the passage of time played a role in his coming to office.

Not only had Labor Party leaders grown politically sloppy during three decades in power, but the demographics of Israeli society had also changed, with Jews who traced their backgrounds to Europe giving way to those from Middle Eastern countries. Politically, the newcomers were not drawn to Labor's European socialist tradition, and this gave Mr. Begin, the longtime ideological foe of Labor, a reservoir of support out of which he could build his coalition government.

Although much was made of Mr. Begin's fundamentalist views because of his political links to Israel's religious parties and his own beliefs in Israel's historical right to all of ancient Palestine, he does not appear to have been firmly rooted in religious orthodoxy himself, although he was more observant in religious

practice than other Israeli prime ministers have been.

Rather, he was a nationalist orthodoxy, hindered by the attachments to socialism and the idealistic romanticism that characterized the mainstream Zionist movements and eventually emerged in Labor Party governments that governed Israel for its first three decades as a modern state.

Simply put, he followed the teachings of the militant Zionist Vladimir Jabotinsky, who believed that every Jew had a right to enter Palestine, that Jews must take the initiative against Arabs to deter their attacks, and that Jewish armed force alone, not collaboration with the British, would bring about the desired Jewish homeland in all of Palestine.

Mr. Begin absorbed these principles during his upbringing in Poland and they remained with him throughout his political life, transformed to meet changing historical circumstance, but never abandoned.

There were other political and personal traits that can be traced to these crucial years of his life.

Tempered by the conspiratorial nature of Jewish politics in late 19th and early 20th century Eastern Europe, Mr. Begin early on displayed a fierce determination to stand fast behind what he believed to be right. The prospect of tactical gain seldom brought a display of flexibility. Strong argument in favor of conflicting views of what might constitute right usually met with sharp rebuff.

It was a determination his political foes and diplomatic adversaries in the Middle East and at the U.S. State Department would encounter time and time again. Since his views often were extreme, the result was an unusual degree of friction and strained relationships.

The word "concession" did not seem to be a part of Mr. Begin's vocabulary. At one point, following Mr. Sadat's visit to Jerusalem, Mr. Begin told an interviewer: "You are not supposed to begin negotiations with concessions. You start with differences of opinion and you narrow them down. Sadat and I know what our differences are, and we are prepared to negotiate an accord."

Just as his foes time and again encountered his fierce determination, so too would there be reminders of his intense desire to set straight his version of history and his equally intense belief that history and morality placed him in the right.

Once before he became prime minister was Mr. Begin brought into an Israeli government. Just before the start of the 1967 war he was made minister without portfolio in what was intended as a national unity government. He resigned three years later in protest against Israel's acceptance of a U.S. proposal that called for withdrawal from the occupied territories.

It should have been no surprise, then, when shortly before his dramatic rise to the prime ministership, Mr. Begin visited the stony, inhospitable Samarian hills in the West Bank to celebrate the installation of a Torah scroll at the settlement of Alon Moreh.

"We stand on the land of liberated Israel. There will be many, many Alon Morehs," Mr. Begin declared. Then, chiding reporters for their questions about his intentions, he said, "We don't use the word annexation. You annex foreign land, not your own country."

True to his word, the number of settlements in the West Bank began to increase dramatically. From 1967 to 1976, Israel established 10 settlements in the West Bank. In the first six years of Mr. Begin's government, 62 settlements were established.

Mr. Begin's West Bank policy was met with growing restiveness by the Arab population, which, in turn, led to clashes with settlers, security forces or both.

In the north, and along the coast, there was a drumbeat of terrorist raids accompanied by a new menace — long-range rockets, or artillery, fired from southern Lebanon. Mr. Begin's government responded with land, air and sea attacks against the Palestinians based in Lebanon and increased the level of support for Lebanese Christians. Tensions with Syria increased, both over Lebanon and over Israel's formal annexation of the Golan Heights, captured in the 1967 war.

For all the drama and conflict of the first years of Mr. Begin's years in power, 1982 was to provide even more.

First the final withdrawal of Israeli forces from the Sinai was accompanied by traumatic scenes of Israeli troops dragging Israeli settlers from the last settlements in occupied Egyptian territory. Mr. Begin proved as firm in keeping

an agreement once made as he had been tough in reaching the accord at the outset.

Then, within weeks of leaving the Sinai, Israeli troops launched a massive invasion of Lebanon. Following an assassination attempt against the Israeli ambassador in London, the government said it was moving to crush the military infrastructure of the Palestine Liberation Organization in southern Lebanon and bring an end to the danger facing northern Israel.

But the Israelis did not stop and moved rapidly straight for Beirut, laying siege to the city and in the process delivering a devastating blow to Syrian forces in the Bekaa valley, to the Syrian Air Force and to the fighting arm of the P.L.O.

Mr. Begin once again was true to Jabotinsky's maxim.

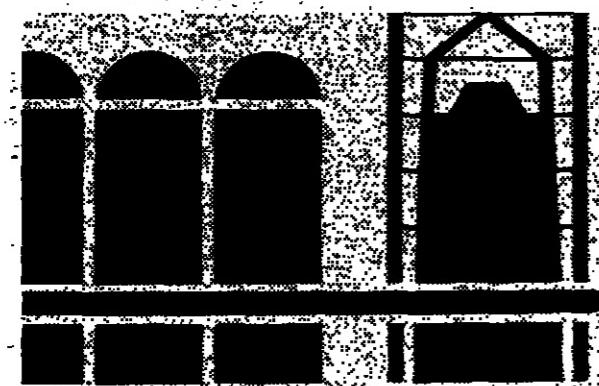
In the process, he fundamentally changed the dynamics of power relationships in the Middle East, removing, with perhaps unforeseen consequences, the perception of Israel as a beleaguered nation.

Yet the inability to bring the troops home from Lebanon also began to weigh more and more heavily on him as the death toll mounted, eventually passing 300 — all the more so as he clearly failed to recover from the death of his wife, Aliza, last November.

It really should have been no surprise, then, when he suddenly announced that he had decided to step aside as prime minister. He always had said he would leave office when he turned 70, and he celebrated his 70th birthday on Aug. 16. On Aug. 28, he told his cabinet colleagues his tenure was over.

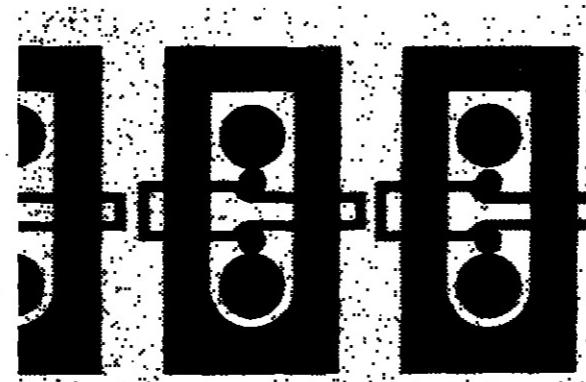
MANNESMANN DEMAG

Machinery, Plant and Systems



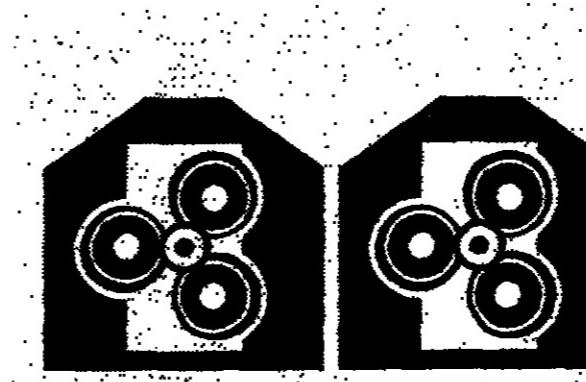
Metallurgical Plant

Integrated plant, blast furnaces, steel mills, continuous casters, electrometallurgical plant.



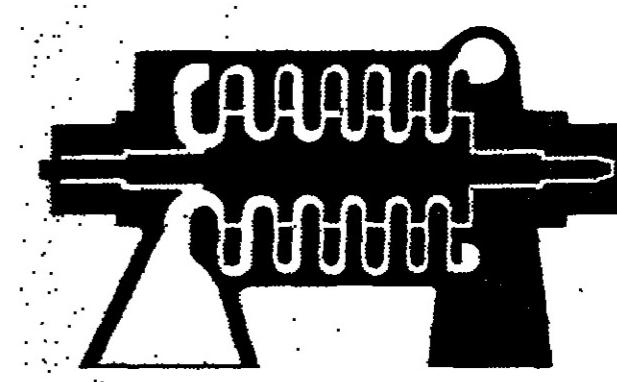
Rolling Mills

Rolling mills for beams, sections and wire rod; strip and sheet mills; strip processing lines.



Pipe Making

Plant and machinery for the production of seamless and welded tubes and pipes. Hydraulic presses.



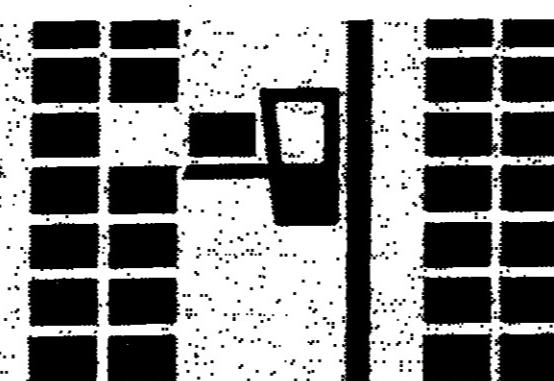
Process Compressors

Centrifugal compressors and positive displacement machines for air and technical gases.



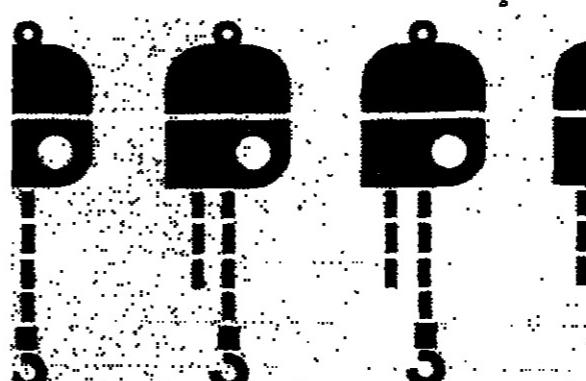
Cranes

Overhead cranes, slewing cranes and jib suspension cranes and track systems, and steel mill cranes.



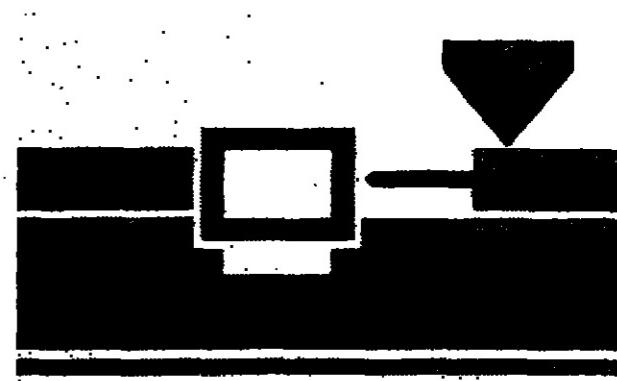
Distribution Systems

Materials handling and warehousing systems, continuous handling equipment, order pickers and rack feeders.



Components

Electric lifting tackle, standard crane components, load lifting attachments, drive and control components.



Plastics Machinery

Machinery and complete systems for injection moulding and extrusion.



Bulk Handling

Bucket wheel excavators, reclaimers and belt conveyor systems, container handling systems.



Mining Equipment

Shaft winding equipment, tunnelling machines for hard and soft rock. Compressed air motors.



Construction Equipment

Hydraulic excavators up to 21 m³ bucket capacity, mobile cranes up to 800 t, road finishers up to 12 m paving width.



Pneumatic Systems

Compressors, pneumatic tools, equipment and components for the building trade and industry in general.



INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

Up to the Lebanese

Keeping Lebanon stitched together is a desirable American diplomatic objective but it is not a vital national interest. If that distinction can be preserved, President Reagan's show of aerial force may help to protect the marines there without incurring foolish new military commitments. If Congress endorses their deployment without pushing the president to exaggerate the stakes, it can hold him to account and also assist his diplomacy.

Mr. Reagan was right to speak of a civil war, but by emphasizing Syria's involvement and the Soviet link to Syria's aides theater a dangerous escalation. Outsiders have preyed on Lebanon for a decade, as they prey on any convulsed society. It is nonetheless a civil war among sectarian militias that have fought for 25 years and incurred many a blood debt.

No American interest would justify intervention at this point, but the United States accidentally finds itself able, perhaps, to help the Lebanese coexist again under one flag. The marines and other Western "peacekeeping" troops add a small weight to the side of Maronite Christians, who hold Lebanon's presidency. The Syrians and Palestinians add weight to Moslem factions that President Gemayel carelessly drove into alliance against him.

Moslem and Christian Lebanese say they prefer accommodation to partitioning the

country. It is therefore desirable, and humane, for the marines to stay long enough to see whether both sides mean it. If they do not mean it, there is no point spilling more American blood to avert partition. Anyone who cares enough about Lebanon to read its history will learn that it was a precarious creation to begin with and that the urge to pull it apart did not come from Damascus or Moscow.

When the Israelis wisely moved out of the cross fire last month, President Gemayel lacked the strength to fill the void. He now has to compensate by offering Moslem groups more power in his regime. The marines can provide a shield while he makes a sincere effort. If he doesn't, or if agreement appears impossible, they should leave.

That is why Congress, in properly asserting its duty under the War Powers Resolution, should set no arbitrary deadline for American withdrawal. Nor should it deny the marines the benefit of aerial cover to discourage the shelling of their positions.

But Congress can insist that President Reagan keep the marines out of ground combat and define their mission as essentially diplomatic. If the United States is to play Lebanese chess, it has to learn to distinguish between a weak pawn and a checkmate.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Money on the Move

Since the dollar's foreign exchange rate is too high in relation to the things that a dollar buys, why doesn't the government bring it down? In the old days — which means until the early 1970s — a government told its currency where to stand in the exchange markets and, with occasional interesting exceptions, it obediently stood there. Currently, governments might just as well save their breath.

In late July and early August the United States spent a quarter of a billion dollars buying West German marks and Japanese yen to hold their exchange rates up and the dollar's down. That operation may have broken a speculative rise in the dollar, but the results have not been dramatic. Why do governments suddenly seem to have so little control over the values of their currencies?

The New York Federal Reserve Bank recently published the results of a survey taken last April, showing that about \$33.5 billion a day was moving through the U.S. foreign exchange markets — dollars being changed into foreign currencies and vice versa. That was an increase of 43 percent over the volume in a previous survey in March 1980. The 1980 survey in turn showed that the volume there was five times as high as it had been only three years earlier. The flows through foreign exchange markets around the world have risen with enormous speed and are now far beyond

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

KAL 007: About the Reactions

In civilized countries, straying off course is not recognized as a capital crime, worth punishment by death. We recall what the Soviet UN delegation said in discussion concerning the 1973 Libyan airliner incident. It called [the shooting down of the airliner by Israel] a "criminal act of international terrorism." Using such words as "barbaric" and "criminal," it asserted at that time that the perpetrator should be strongly condemned.

We cannot help but deplore the brazen absurdity of Moscow. The words that Moscow has let out on the incident are an insult to the intelligence and conscience of mankind. There certainly is a limit, the trespassing of which is not allowed in human conscience.

—The New Straits Times (Kuala Lumpur).

By blocking a joint condemnation of the Soviet Union for shooting down a South Korean passenger aircraft on Sept. 1, Greece has not only stirred up the justified anger of the other nine members of the European Community. It has also raised the question of what the Community is about and, more explicitly, how much hope there really is for European political cooperation, the diplomats' code phrase for a kind of infant community foreign policy.

Mr. Papandreu sees the Common Market primarily as a means to transfer wealth from the European north to the south, more specifically Greece. His political vision for Europe is that of a region independent of great military power blocks. It is a formula that, as in the instance of the airliner, forces him to be more tender to Moscow than his partners' would like. It also is a formula hard to reconcile with the renewal of the agreement that allows the United States to maintain military bases in Greece. Then, the art of playing both ends against the middle has been expertly practiced by Greeks at least since the times of Ulysses.

—The Financial Times (London).

FROM OUR SEPT. 16 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: Anti-Trust Law Criticized
NEW YORK — Mr. E.H. Harriman made a plea for the modification of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law as now applied to railroads. Concerning plans for the further development of railroad interests, he said: "The most important thing today is to bring the people to understand that the Sherman Act must be made to cover only such purposes as were designed by its maker. The act is now being made to hinder railroads in the legitimate development of what the people desire in the extension of railroad facilities." He said that everything looked well. He paid little attention to politics, but found all through the West a feeling of indifference amounting to apathy.

They would be wrong. For, ultimately, the

RC-135 + KAL 007 = Some Questions

By T. Edward Eskelson and Tom Bernard

DENVER — A major effort seems to have been made to widen the American public concerning the capabilities of the U.S. Air Force RC-135 and, more importantly, the National Security Agency. As former crew members on an RC-135, we find official statements concerning the extent of that plane's involvement before and after the downing of Korean Air Lines flight 007 incomplete with our experience.

Official U.S. sources have tried to minimize the capability of the RC-135 by alleging that its mission off the coast of the Soviet Union was for the purpose of "verifying compliance with arms control agreements." Other sources have portrayed the RC-135 as a passive listening device. President Reagan stated that the aircraft was back at its base in Alaska for a full hour prior to the Soviet attack on the airliner, implying that no RC-135s were then in the vicinity.

The RC-135 is a Strategic Air Command (SAC) long-range reconnaissance aircraft that carries an electronic and communications intercept platform. It is flown by a SAC crew, but the intercept platform is manned by some 30 U.S. Air Force Security Service personnel. In addition there are several electronic warfare officers assigned to the platform. All personnel aboard the RC-135 are under the operational authority of the National Security Agency (NSA).

The RC-135 has the ability to stay aloft for missions of 18 to 20 hours, demanding but a single midair refueling within that period. The aircraft are assigned "orbit" areas near target nations by the NSA. The "orbit" is a flight path resembling a figure eight.

The NSA on occasion adjusts the orbits of RC-135s so that they will intentionally penetrate the airspace of a target nation. This is ordered to bring a target country's air defense systems into a state of alert so that the NSA can analyze the activated systems for potential flaws.

The RC-135 is a primary intercept platform for the NSA, meaning that it is a prime receptor of signals emanating from a surveillance target. It also performs functions that simply cannot be accomplished by satellite or ground listening stations.

The aircraft is deemed so important to U.S. intelligence collection in sensitive areas that it is always relieved on its orbit by another RC-135 just before the end of its mission.

This procedure allows for 24-hour-a-day, 365-day-a-year intercept coverage.

We find President Reagan's indication that the Sakhalin-Kamchatka area was abandoned by the RC-135 intercept platform to be unbelievable and contrary to NSA policy.

At this point we shall discuss several, certainly not all, of the capabilities of the RC-135. These might have been of particular value to the KAL 747 as it moved toward and eventually through Soviet airspace.

Several of these capabilities are offensive in nature; this contradicts sources who have referred to the RC-135 as a "passive listening device."

These offensive capabilities are under the exclusive control of an agency, the NSA, which operates unchecked by America's elected representatives.

The RC-135 has a super-advanced, ultra-secure communications system which is linked to the most sophisticated communications network in the world. This system sometimes referred to as "backchannel" permits the instantaneous reporting of real-time, tactical intelligence to the highest levels of the U.S. government, including the president, from any location in the world. A message intended for the president is designated as a "CRITIC" and is required to be in the president's hands no more than

10 minutes after the time of transmission from, for instance, an RC-135 orbiting over the Sea of Japan.

This is but a single capability of the RC-135's communications system.

It also has the capability of transmitting messages over an extremely broad range of radio frequencies, including those used by other aircraft, both civilian and military, ships, ground stations and air controllers.

During the Vietnam War, crew members aboard RC-135s transmitted real-time warnings to U.S. pilots over North Vietnamese warning them that they were being tracked by hostile radar. In some cases the warnings could potentially be directed against the intercept platform.

We have precise reasons to believe that the entire sweep of events — from the time the Soviets first began tracking KAL flight 007, to the "confusion" with the American reconnaissance aircraft, to the moment Soviet fighters sitting on Soviet airfields were ordered to go from "standby" to "alert" status, to the time of the

shooldown — was meticulously monitored and instantaneously analyzed by U.S. intelligence.

Without sounding like apologists for Soviet actions, we believe, based upon our experiences, that the official U.S. version of events is incomplete and misleading. There are serious questions about what role the capabilities of the RC-135 played and why they were not used to try to head off the tragedy.

The Reagan administration has acknowledged that Soviet authorities are aware of the purpose and mission of the RC-135 aircraft that daily fly off their coast. We agree. The Soviets monitor U.S. military capabilities as closely as America monitors theirs.

Only full disclosure of the facts held by the NSA can provide the answers required by the public concerning this tragic event.

The writers are former U.S. Air Force communications intelligence specialists who flew on RC-135 reconnaissance flights out of Okinawa. They wrote this article for The Denver Post.

It has two parts.

Firstly, the crime over Sakhalin was not the impetuous reaction of a mad or overtired general. The Soviet military's electronic communications system assures permanent communication with Moscow, the heart of the centralized Soviet military system.

Yuri Andropov was not informed of the South Korean jet's violation of the Soviet frontier. This pleasant man who loves Western music could obviously not have been the one to order the cold-blooded murder of 269 innocent persons. The shooting was ordered by military men who are not bothered by Mr. Andropov's uppermost concern for Soviet respectability on the international scene.

Thus, a West German newspaper wonders editorially if "the Soviet missile was not really aimed at a Soviet target" — whether this was not "a move by the Soviet military complex" to torpedo the Geneva talks and possible agreement on the basis of Mr. Andropov's proposals to destroy a number of SS-20 missiles.

London newspapers ask in print whether Mr. Andropov is still "in full control of the military." And, a French newspaper cites Victor Louis, the KGB messenger to the West, saying that the decision to shoot "was made on the spot and immediately" before contacting Moscow.

Those who defend the good Mr. Andropov have to admit sadly that the Soviet military establishment is so powerful that the head of state and party cannot disavow his generals.

All this recalls the fine Stalin used to give Roosevelt — who believed him — about having to take Soviet public opinion into account.

Leonid Brezhnev once broke off a discussion with Henry Kissinger ostensibly to confer with his "military advisers" waiting in another room. The point of such playacting is to gain concessions from the West: Good civilians offer conditions that the bad military might try to withdraw. Moscow often profits from this play.

Soviet warships have been plying Caribbean waters for 20 years. Cuba has moved out of the U.S. orbit and into the Soviet Union's. Sovereignty in the Canal Zone has passed to Panama. Individual Caribbean and Central American nations now diverge from Washington on many issues, and some do so systematically.

Secondly, the Kremlin's paranoid patriotism is defended. Commentators reach far into history to blame Mongols, Chinese, Turks, Poles, Germans, Holy Mother Russia, it appears, has for centuries been the favored target of hereditary enemies.

Indeed, didn't the West accept this way of thinking at Yalta when it transferred 150 million Europeans into the Soviet camp?

The West stood by indifferent to the massacre of civilians in Hungary during the 1956 uprising, to the invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968 and to the crushing of Poland's hope of liberalization in 1981, given the Kremlin's right to defend itself beyond its frontiers and beyond any real threat. The clear implication is that the West must now accept that the Kremlin has to defend itself over Sakhalin.

There are spies everywhere, this line goes on. The South Korean jet was on a mission of espionage and provocation organized by the United States. In a similar vein, a Soviet newspaper accused a Western diplomat of "inadmissible" visual observations during a train trip.

So go the fables. There are indeed pressure groups within the Soviet nomenklatura, but it is farfetched to imagine the military dominating the civilians. The Soviet Union has little in common with Poland, where the Communist Party has no roots in the population, has all but disappeared and has had to be replaced by the military.

It is surprising that the West should have been taken aback by the downing of KAL flight 007. The heirs of the Czars of Kiev, of the Genghis of Budapest, Prague, Kabul and Warsaw could act in no other way.

The grand master of the Kremlin these days is Yuri Andropov. Whether or not he was informed, he will back his military because of true solidarity and common interest.

And if it happened again, he would do it again.

International Herald Tribune.

Fantasies After the Offense

By Leopold Unger

B RUSSELS — General Vladimir Govorov, who apparently gave the order to shoot down the South Korean airliner, was just doing his duty. And the Sukhoi pilot who fired the missile was just following orders. So were they all, political or military authorities, whose task it is to defend Soviet borders against enemies, saboteurs and spies sent by Washington, 269 of whom were aboard that airliner.

But there is also the unofficial line, offered in softer tones in conversations with Western politicians and journalists. This "private" line has already turned up in some Western publications.

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International Herald Tribune.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Soviet Responsibility

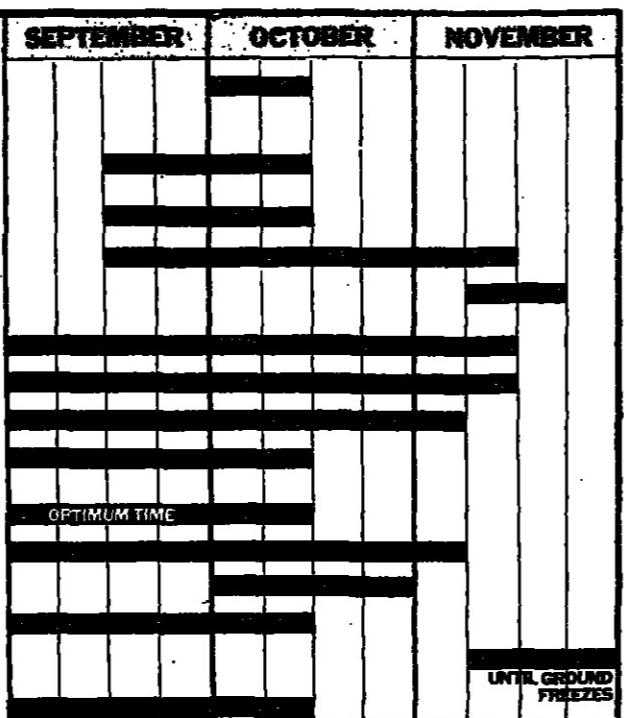
Regarding "Law Experts Say Nations May Shoot Down Intruders in Peacetime Only in Rare Cases" (IHT, Sept. 3) by David Margolick:

The article implies that the Soviets may have had a case in shooting down a civilian passenger plane, if it were engaged in serial espionage. With all respect to the author, I beg to differ. Ever since the signing of the 1972 SALT agreements, the Soviet Union (as well as the United States) has undertaken not only to tolerate reconnaissance operations of the other side, including those conducted from the sky, but even to refrain from interfering with such operations. Shooting down a satellite would certainly be a casus belli. Why then treat an aircraft differently? As an instrument of espionage it is not necessarily more effective than a satellite. Neither is it more dangerous if it belongs to

TRAVEL



BULBS (little): Anemones, crocus, eranthis, galanthus, muscari, scilla.
BULBS (big): Daffodils
Hyacinths
Tulips
Lilies
EVERGREENS: Needed
Broadleaved
FERNS
GROUND COVERS
LAWNS: Seed
Sod
PEONIES
PERENNIALS
SHADE TREES
WILD FLOWERS



The New York Times

Too Early Now to Stop Planting

by Joan Lee Faust

NEW YORK — Just when gardeners thought they could wind down their activities and start putting their tools away, a major planting season confronts them: Autumn is best for many plants.

One advantage of planting at this time of year is that the weather is cooler and it is pleasant to be outside without debilitating heat. Humidity is also more consistent rainfall. Soil is naturally moist and roots grow rapidly.

At the outset, a tight planting schedule is difficult to set down for any activity that depends on weather. If the weather should begin to turn early and the soil start to freeze, gardeners will have to use their judgment. The criterion will be how well a plant can form a secure root system before cold weather. Since evergreens are never truly dormant and are highly susceptible to winter sun burn, they must have a good root system. Needed evergreens, rhododendrons, azaleas, hollies and andromedas belong in this category.

A field study showed that landscape plants need four weeks from the time of planting to the onset of cold weather for sturdy root growth. Test plants that were set out late in the season with less chance for root regeneration did not fare well and were susceptible to winter injury.

Soil scientists and horticulturists who have studied root systems have found that, even though air temperatures may approach freezing, root growth continues in the top six inches of soil. As long as soil temperature remains about 40 to 45 degrees Fahrenheit (5 to 7 degrees centigrade), roots regenerate if the soil is moist.

Some things must be planted in the autumn. Lily bulbs are set out late because they are not dug for shipment until late October and early November. Since these bulbs are never truly dormant, lilies are planted in the ground as soon as received. The same is true for peonies such as peonies and hostas, which growers like to dig after a hard frost.

Hardy spring bulbs — daffodils, hyacinths and tulips as well as the smaller or minor bulbs such as crocus, eranthis, anemones and scilla — mature during summer and are shipped from growers' fields for autumn planting. Since spring-flowering bulbs are rootless, they must be in the ground with enough time for a sturdy root system to form before soil freezes. These roots assure two things: absorption of soil moisture to

support spring leaf and flower growth, and anchorage to strengthen the plant.

Spring-flowering bulbs can be planted any time now — the earlier the better, since roots will start to grow as soon as bulbs are planted. Most bulb experts agree that mid-October is the cutoff time for planting to be sure that good roots form. But as long as the ground is open and can be dug, tulips can be planted at least until mid-November.

As days grow shorter and cooler, changes take place in the plants themselves; they start to become dormant. Rather than absorbing nutrients from the soil to support new leaves and form flowers, plant cells become harder. Water content is reduced and walls become woody.

For many plants — those that are called deciduous — the summer's leaves go through a final physiological change and drop off. Plants in this transition phase absorb the shock of transplanting readily, so landscape renovations continue well into November.

There are a few exceptions to the autumn planting tradition. Some things are better moved in spring. All fruit, both tree and berry, and grapevines establish better then. Trees with thin bark transplant better in March especially dogwood, Japanese Maple, birch, beech, flowering fruit trees such as cherry and peach and goldenrain tree. Roses are planted in spring because growers dig plants late in the season to grade and pot or wrap them for cold storage.

Since all but a few vegetables are annuals and not winter-hardy, they must be planted in spring. But many gardeners who experience high crop yields take an important step: They prepare their ground in the autumn. The vegetable patch is dug deeply, enriched with composts and manures, regenerates if the soil is moist.

The instant there is a break in spring weather, vegetable planting can begin. Autumn soil preparation is necessary if small row greenhouses are used — metal hoops with a length of polyethylene cover. These covers shield vegetable garden rows from harsh winter nights, but serve as a warming greenhouse on sunny days. Under these vented covers, hardy salad crops such as lettuce, radish and spinach thrive.

One final deed: Apply fertilizer to evergreens, especially rhododendrons and azaleas, after leaves have dropped from shade trees. Nutrients will work their way down to root zones and be absorbed to support spring growth. Spring fertilizer applications depend on the weather, and often nutrients do not have time to work down to roots when needed. ■

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TRAVEL

Cutting the Cost of a U.S. Visit

by James T. Venckel

WASHINGTON — Travelers who are flexible in their plans can often benefit from money-saving deals designed to fill empty airline seats and hotel beds. Two U.S. companies have put together intriguing offers aimed at cutting the cost of business and vacation trips, not only for Americans but for travelers who visit the United States regularly.

The first is Discovercard. The idea is that the traveler pays full rate for one night in a hotel and gets the second night free. Membership is \$30 a year and provides an identification card that members show at any of more than 300 hotels to get the two-for-one price.

Accommodations are available in the top 100 U.S. business cities and top 40 U.S. vacation destinations, says Timothy Gaffney, president of Discovercard of Hartford, Connecticut. Generally, there's a choice of top, medium and budget hotels. Based on Mobil travel guide ratings, most are either two-star ("very good") or three-star ("excellent"). A copy of Mobil's city guide is included in the membership fee.

As examples, hotels in Boston include the Copley Plaza downtown and a suburban Ramada Inn. In New York City, it's the Millford Plaza, the Beverly in Manhattan and the Tra-

velodge at J.F. Kennedy International Airport. Resort hotels include the Topnotch at Stowe, Vermont, and the Marriott at Disneyworld in Orlando, Florida. In Washington, the L'Enfant Plaza Hotel is listed.

A directory of participating hotels is sent to cardholders twice a year. About 100 hotels are expected to be added when next January's directory is printed.

The catch is that the bargain is restricted to a hotel's off-peak periods, though on an average, says Gaffney, the offer is available 200 days a year. Open dates vary by hotel and sometimes include weekends.

Why the cut rates? "Hotels are in the same position as airlines," Gaffney says. "Empty seats produce no income. Here they are getting a full night's revenue, and they have a captive audience for the second day to market their lounge and restaurant."

For information, write Discovercard Inc., P.O. Box 1984, Hartford, Connecticut, 06144.

Traveltron is a new, California-based air-line reservation agency that promises to search out the cheapest air fare between destinations in the United States. The service is free; Traveltron makes its money if you decide to book your flight with the company.

The complexities of the U.S. air fare structure are well-known. On one day last month, says a Traveltron vice president, Tom Davis, there were 40,000 changes in fares and schedules. The company says it keeps abreast of these changes through computers and specialized staff, which, unlike those at most other travel agencies, handle only airline reservations.

Traveltron also promises to seek out "creative" routing if that is cheaper. One day this month, it quoted a Washington-to-San Francisco round-trip fare of \$318, via Piedmont Airlines to Charlotte, North Carolina, and Dallas, with a connecting American Airlines flight to San Francisco (leave Washington at 10 A.M., arrive in San Francisco at 5:37 P.M.). The cheapest nonstop super saver fare was \$356 (with comparable advance-purchase and length-of-stay restrictions) and the unrestricted coach fare was \$388.

Travelers with flexibility who can take unusual routes, travel midweek or nights and book at least a week in advance have the best chance of getting the cheapest rates, says a Traveltron agent, Richard Russo.

For information, telephone (800) 221-7041.

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INTERNATIONAL DATEBOOK

AUSTRIA

VIENNA. Museum Moderner Kunst (tel: 7825.50). EXHIBITION — To Nov. 13: "The Inclination Towards 'Gesamtkunstwerk': European Utopia Since 1900."

■Kunsthalle (tel: 65.81.90). CONCERT — Sept. 17 and 18: Kiriv Orchestra, Yuri Temirkanov conductor (Tchaikovsky, Liszt).

RECITAL — Sept. 20: Claudio Arrau piano (Beethoven, Chopin, Villa-Lobos, Bartók).

■Prater Stadion.

POP — Sept. 21: Simon & Garfunkel.

■Theater an der Wien (tel: 57.96.32).

MUSICAL — Sept. 19-30: "Cats."

■Volksoper (9 Währinger Strasse 78).

Sept. 17 and 24: "My Fair Lady" (Loewe) Franz Bauer-Thoms and Rudolf Böhl conductors.

■Café Sacher (tel: 23.66.85).

Sept. 20 and 24: "Much Ado About Nothing" (Shakespeare).

The Pit — Sept. 17, 19, 20: "Tartuffe" (Molière).

Sept. 21 and 22: "Lear" (Bond).

■British Museum (tel: 636.15.55).

To November: "Lachish a Canaanite and Hebrew City," the Wellcome Marston excavations.

■Cheese Antiques Fair (Chelsea Old Town Hall, King's Road, SW3).

Sept. 24: Antiques and carpets.

■London Coliseum (tel: 833.51.61).

English National Opera — Sept. 22, 24, 30: "Ariane auf Naxos" (Strauss).

■La Galerie (tel: 326.63.51).

The English Theatre of Paris — Through October: "The Private Ear," "The Public Eye" (Shaffer).

■Le Petit Journal (tel: 326.28.59).

JAZZ — Sept. 17: New Orleans Wanderers.

■Mecanuma Graphic Center (49 Rue des Matheux, Paris 75).

EXHIBITION — To Oct. 15: "Allen Jones: Speculations."

TRAVEL

The Heart of Churchill Country

by Thurston Macauley

WOODSTOCK, England — "Winning the Who?" was the heading in a recent Diary item in the Times of London. Roy Dotrice, an actor, had told Walter Annenberg, a former U.S. ambassador to Britain, of his finding that 80 percent of the students at Penn State University "admitted knowing practically nothing" about Winston Churchill.

It is a different story here in Churchill country, in the Oxfordshire town of Woodstock, where the memory of the wartime prime minister is kept alive in his birthplace, Blenheim Palace, seat of the dukes of Marlborough. Churchill narrowly missed being a duke himself, his father, Lord Randolph, having been the second son of the eighth duke.

The magnificent baroque palace, which covers 7 acres (2.8 hectares), was designed by Sir John Vanbrugh, the 18th-century architect and author. In winter, the 11th duke is in residence, visitors are admitted between March and November.

A tour begins with recordings from Churchill's speeches ("We shall go on to the end, we shall defend our island whatever the cost...") in the small ground-floor room where he was born, just off the lofty Great Hall. On the night of Nov. 10, 1874, the chamber was being used as a cloakroom for a lady. Lady Churchill — the former Jessie Jerome, the daughter of the American Leonard Jerome — was in her seventh month of pregnancy, but Winston was in such haste to be born that there was no time to get her upstairs.

The brass bed is still there, along with cards from 5-year-old Winston's head and one of his red velvet suits, so called for the wartime air-raid sirens Churchill called them his rompers; the magazine Tailor and Cutter dubbed him a "saggy, boggy zipped sack."

When asked about his sudden birth, Churchill once said: "Although present on that occasion, I have no clear recollection of the events leading up to it." He also said: "At Blenheim I took two very important decisions: to be born and to marry."

named the first duke in 1702. To reward his defeat of the armies of Louis XIV and Bavaria at the Danube village of Blenheim two years later, she gave him the royal manor of Woodstock and a grant of £240,000 to build a palace. Marlborough had to dip into his own purse to complete it.

In the Red Drawing Room at Blenheim there is a huge John Singer Sargent portrait of the American Consuelo Vanderbilt, the first wife of the ninth duke, and her family, and the first state room has a Carolyn Duran portrait of Consuelo at 17. She once said: "My mother wished my portrait to bear comparison with those of preceding duchesses who had been painted by Gainsborough, Reynolds, Romney

Churchill once said, 'At Blenheim I took two very important decisions: to be born and to marry.'

and Lawrence." All those portraits still hang in Blenheim along with tapestries of scenes of Marlborough's battles.

At the north end of Vanbrugh's Long Library, 180 feet (55 meters) long, the eighth duke and his American duchess, formerly Lillian Price, installed a lowering pipe organ, on which is inscribed: "In memory of happy days and as a tribute to this glorious home we leave thy voice to speak within these walls in years to come when ours are still."

Also in the Long Library are Churchill's notes for his biography of his father, Lord Randolph. Churchill's mother wrote of her first visit to that "huge and stately palace": "I confess I felt awed. But my American pride forbade the admission."

According to the latest statistics of the British Tourist Board, Blenheim follows Shakespeare's birthplace and Anne Hathaway's cottage, in nearby Stratford-upon-Avon, and Leeds Castle in the list of Britain's most popular tourist attractions.

One reason is that Blenheim and the 10 square miles that made up Queen Anne's grant to the first duke are full of history, from the days of Caesar, King Alfred, Ethelred the Unready and the Norman kings to Chaucer, the civil war and the restoration of the monarchy under Charles II.

The Domesday Book described Woodstock, which means a stockaded settlement in the woods, as one of the "demesne forests of the king." It was a royal preserve, great hunting country, at a time when all Oxfordshire was mostly forest. Henry I, the third Norman king,

One of those ideas was the biography of his ancestor, John Churchill, whom Queen Anne

built the Manor House, which was originally a hunting lodge. In it Henry II kept his mistress, the legendary Fair Rosamund, whom Queen Eleanor is reputed to have poisoned with a cup of wine. Edward the Black Prince was born there in 1330. Henry VIII stayed there with his first wife, Catherine of Aragon, and Henry's daughter, Elizabeth, at 20, was a prisoner there for plotting against her sister, Mary Tudor. Cromwell's way left it in ruins, to be razed by Sarah, the first Duchess of Marlborough. Vanbrugh used some of the stones to build the Grand Bridge on Blenheim's lake.

The old town of Woodstock sprang up by the royal estate to accommodate the king's retinue, with hostels to eat and carousal in. Woodstock's Cockpit Close recalls medieval cockfighting. The 13th-century Bear Inn on the market place, where the High and Market streets meet, was named for the bear-baiting popular in Shakespeare's days.

The Bear, part of the Marlborough property, was five centuries old when Queen Anne gave Woodstock Manor to Marlborough. One of England's original coaching inns, it is still noted for its food and ambience.

Woodstock is rare for today: It has no movie house, no Woolworths, no high-rise buildings — it is mostly old two- and three-story dwellings and shops. There is not even a railroad station; the nearest main line station is at Oxford, eight miles south. A Blenheim & Woodstock branch line was opened in 1890 to serve the palace and Woodstock, but was closed in 1954.

Frank Vickers, driver of Young's Garage, recalls having often seen Winston Churchill in Woodstock: "I remember when the ninth duke, Mr. Churchill's cousin, died in 1934, and Churchill came to Woodstock on the funeral train. It was very hot and Mr. Churchill looked very red when he got off the train."

Thirty-one years later, on a wintry January day, the old warrior was buried beside his parents in a quiet little country churchyard in the tiny village of Bladon, within sight of his birthplace.

Blenheim Palace is open daily from mid-March to the end of October, 11:30 A.M. to 5 P.M. Admission is £2.50 (about \$3.75).

Blenheim and Woodstock are on the main A34 road between Oxford and Stratford-upon-Avon. London is 62 miles (100 kilometers) away via the M40 highway and Heathrow Airport is 56 miles away. There is excellent train service from London's Paddington Station to Oxford and bus service from Victoria Coach Station, Buckingham Palace Road, to Oxford. There is also direct bus service from Victoria and Heathrow Airport to Woodstock.

Woodstock's Bear Hotel, tel: (0893) 811511, has 45 rooms, most with bath. Reservations for meals are recommended.

There is a Churchill painting of the Great Hall in the Churchill exhibition room that adjoins the room where he was born. When he was painting it, he asked the 10th duke of Marlborough: "Do you like it, Mary? Then you shall have it for Blenheim." The 10th duke remarked about Churchill: "Much as he cared for Blenheim, it would not have appealed to him to go down in history as its owner. He had other and better ideas."

One of those ideas was the biography of his ancestor, John Churchill, whom Queen Anne

is painting through the will of a German prince, Henry the Lion, who — as an enthusiastic biographer, A.L. Pool, wrote 70 years ago — "was by far the most important man of his time and was recognized as such not only in Germany but throughout the civilized world." If "civilized" is changed to Western European — the faraway but infinitely more-civilized Chinese presumably held no strong opinions on the subject — the judgment remains valid.

Henry the Lion is perhaps the most striking case of a rising star within the aristocratic establishment in medieval Europe. Having successively come into the titles of Duke of Saxony, in 1142, when he is believed to have been about 14 years old, Count of Brunswick and finally Duke of Bavaria in 1156, Henry then made the right marriage. On Feb. 1, 1168, he married Matilda, elder daughter of Henry II of England and sister of Richard Lionheart.

The Gospel Book was actually made for Henry and Matilda jointly. On the page where Henry is portrayed holding up the book he commissioned, Matilda may be seen standing — she is identified by a Latin inscription in capitals — with her father immediately behind her. Thomas à Becket, who had been martyred by Henry II only a couple of years before, is portrayed as a saint on the same page; de Hamel, Sotheby's medievalist, points out that this makes it the earliest datable portrait of Becket, if such a symbolical stereotype can be characterized as a portrait.

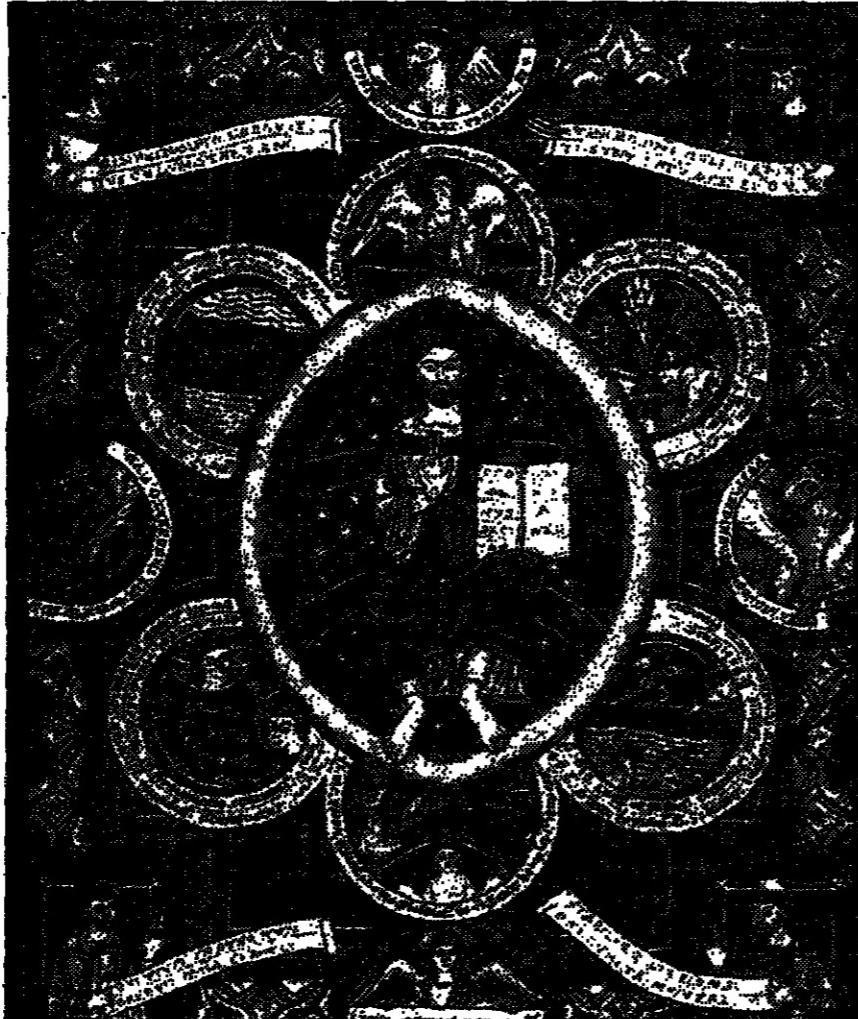
It is not at the time of Henry the Lion's marriage that the manuscript is most likely to have been completed, but later, around 1173-75. Within those three years the cathedral at Brunswick, which Henry had made the capital of his possessions, was virtually rebuilt by him. The illuminated page that shows Henry offering the manuscript to St. Blaise, patron of the cathedral, makes it almost certain that it was executed to be dedicated to the cathedral.

In a color booklet printed for the convention of the International Society of Bibliophiles that opens Sept. 23 in Edinburgh, de Hamel makes a subtle observation: All the miniatures but one have pinpoint stitching holes in the upper margins. These are the marks left by sewn protective textile covers, probably silk, as was common in the 12th century. The one miniature that does not have the stitching holes is the one where Henry the Lion is shown presenting the Gospel Book. This is the page, de Hamel speculates, where the evangelist Matthew was meant to be left open on the high altar.

For the commission, undoubtedly intended as an act of devotion, nevertheless had highly musical political undertones.

At the time of the book's execution, Henry the Lion was nearing the apex of his power. He literally owned Bavaria and Austria. He was richer and, arguably, more powerful than his first cousin, Frederick Barbarossa, the ruler of the Roman Germanic Empire, as the German successors of Charlemagne called the German lands of which they were the overlords. Henry was Barbarossa's potential rival as much as his declared ally. In the manuscript miniatures, Henry the Lion makes a most extraordinary, if implied, claim: In the coronation scene toward the end, the hand of God coming down from the sky is shown crowning Henry the Lion and his wife. In the medieval tradition, only kings and emperors were crowned by God as His vicars on earth.

More subtle perhaps, but just as clear in its implications, is the use of gold lettering on purple throughout the manuscript. This was the imperial custom in Roman manuscripts; Charlemagne developed the tradition in the early ninth century for political reasons and the Ottonian imperial dynasty was still keeping it up in the 12th century. Medieval literati would have been vividly aware of the significance of such writing.



The Creation in the German Gospel Book

Indeed, Henry the Lion's political claim might perhaps even account for the strangely archaic feel there is about the manuscript, which, at times, strongly leans on a much-earlier iconographic tradition.

The very idea of commissioning a large-sized Gospel Book, de Hamel points out, was a tribute to the past. The trend at that time was toward having both testaments, old and new, copied in a single volume. Above all the Gospel Book was being replaced by the sacramental book as the service book used for celebrating Mass.

By the 13th century, large illustrated religious books are almost invariably sacramentaries or psalters, not Gospel Books. This deliberate choice implies that Henry the Lion saw himself as the upholder of the ancient imperial custom of dedicating Gospel Books.

The fact that tradition was cultivated for a political purpose, not through a rejection of modernity, is demonstrated by the surprising intrusion of utterly modern ideas in some scenes. In one showing Mary Magdalene at Jesus' Tomb, the scrolls coming out of the mouth of the characters do not carry biblical quotations. They are based on a contemporary Easter Passion Play from Norman Sicily; in other words, on biblical events as perceived through their theatrical performance. This is exceptionally rare at that period.

Not only that — influences from all over the Christian world left their mark on the paintings of the manuscript, which provides a unique case of cross-cultural currents at that time. In 1172-73, Henry the Lion was in Constantinople, the guest of Emperor Manuel, who presented him with reliques and many other precious gifts. The impact of Byzantine art, partic-

ularly that of brocade, is perceptible in the Gospel Book. The handling of figures, with their monumental quality, probably owes a lot to it as well.

Another source of influence was England, so much so that a German scholar was led to assume that Matilda, on marrying Henry the Lion in 1168, must have brought English manuscripts with her.

And yet this manuscript that deliberately looks back to an early imperial tradition while simultaneously reflecting the influence of vastly different cultures in Europe, reveals several unique compositions.

The painter was no upholder of an archaic tradition but a striking innovator. The image of God enclosed in a mandorla — the almond-shaped halo of divine light — amid the six days of creation, as identified by captions running in their circular frames, is highly unusual and original. It is as bold in composition as it is in concept: Time represented as space around God, who is beyond time and space.

Bolder still is the image of Jesus' ascension, divided into two horizontal panels. In the lower one, the Virgin and apostles are watching the tall, vertical body of Jesus rising into heaven by leaving the confines of one horizontal miniature across the ruling that divides it from the upper horizontal miniature.

Equally rare is a miniature of the Virgin Mary surrounded by the 12 apostles. Above them the gifts of the Holy Ghost are mentioned in seven circular frames enclosing doves flying down. These frames are the terminal points of seven radiating bands of light that descend from heaven, symbolized as a semi-circle with the hand of God raised in a halo.

Shopping: Jade in Hong Kong

by Fred Ferretti

HONG KONG — Each morning just before 10, every day of the year, four blocks of Kowloon along Canton Road are transformed into a street lined with jade. A path called the Jade Market by Hong Kong's Western population but referred to by the Chinese as Jade Street. For a shopper it is a seductive wonderland of green temptation with more than 300 dealers sitting along Canton Road from Jordan Road to Saigon Street, under Jerry-built awnings or large umbrellas, on camp chairs or on their haunches, unfolding tables, cloths or racks of red satin-backed cards — all displaying jade rings, necklaces, bracelets, pendants and carvings.

One man sits on a curb in front of a towel on which are piled stacks of black-green jade carvings; another perches on a padded folding chair behind a glass-covered display case filled with what he swears is nothing but the finest of deep apple-green imperial jade.

A woman ambles up the street with several dozen red, white and green jade necklaces suspended from her wrist and forearm, stopping whenever someone shows interest. Children watch the jade while their parents go off for tea or some food in one of the two narrow alleys that cut through Jade Street, Ningpo Street and Nanking Street.

In the street, ignoring the traffic, are other jade peddlers, dealing among themselves with a ritual so old that nobody can remember its origin. They bargain with their hands, but their hands are under cloths, white or black. One man or woman will hold a piece of jade in one hand while the other hand is hidden. The prospective buyer will put his hand under the cloth. Then they will speak. The seller might say *ya* and extend three fingers. *Ya* designates a unit of 100 and three fingers mean three units, or 300 Hong Kong dollars. The buyer will grab, perhaps, only one finger, which means he is offering 100 Hong Kong dollars. And so it goes, hands under cloths with units of 1,000 designated by *tao*, units of 10,000 by *tso*.

Jade Street is reputed to be the world's only open-air bazaar devoted entirely to jade, a gem that the Chinese regard with some degree of veneration. A beautiful woman is often called a woman of jade, and a handsome man is said to have a countenance of jade. Every Chinese baby is presented either with a tiny jade wrist bracelet or with a *pai*, a circular, smoothly polished piece of jade with a hole in the center, like a tiny doughnut of jade, for centuries a symbol of heaven. Confucius is said to have suggested that jade's smoothness represented gentleness of character, its varying colors and texture wisdom and nobility, its solidity one's duty toward one's neighbor.

Jade ornaments as symbols of wealth, rank and power were commonplace in the imperial courts of China. The emperor's scepter, sword, throne and altar, even his sandals, were usually of highly prized, ornately carved jade. A flat stone, shaped octagonally, with a hole in its center, often worn as a talisman to ward off evil spirits.

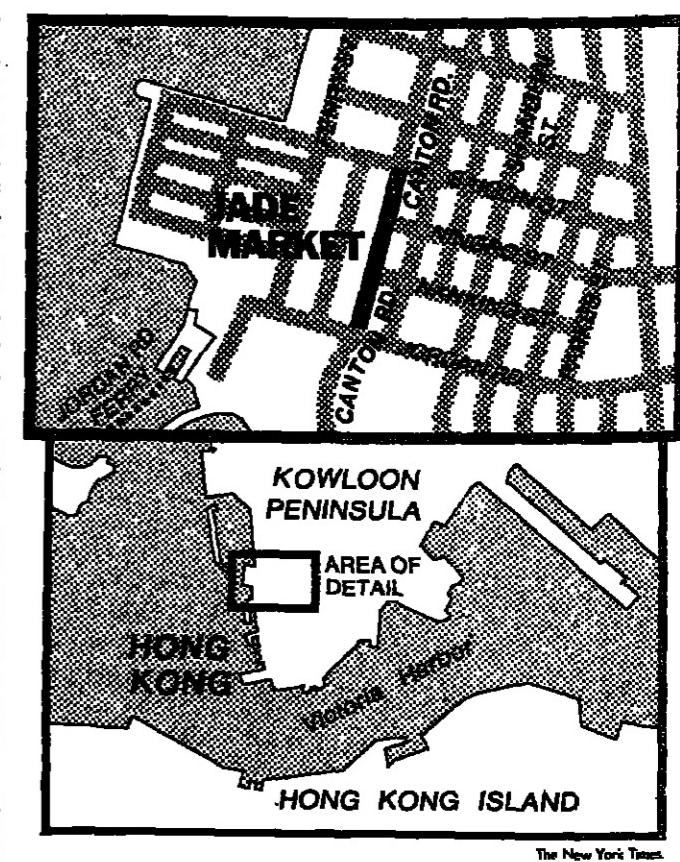
Its mythology notwithstanding, jade is a highly regarded stone among all people, and to shop for it in the Jade Street bazaar is an extraordinary experience. You cannot help but be goggle-eyed as you watch the jade sellers unpack their stones and ornaments from satchels, schoolbags, cookie tins, food containers and plastic bags, and spread them out for inspection.

Know a bit about jade before you go, resolve to bargain hard and long — mainly because that is more than half the fun of shopping in Jade Street — and make up your mind that you will spend no more than \$20 or \$25, and you will have a rewarding time. Bear in mind that some of the imperial green jade might be chemically color-enhanced (genuine imperial green jade is the most desirable), and that the men and women who sell jade know a good deal more than you do and will give away nothing.

What is known as jade is either jadeite or nephrite. Jadeite comes in differing grades of red, called *fei* by the Chinese, or green, called *tsui*. Green is most highly prized; when it is deep apple, pure in color, with no traces of either deep bottle green or white, and almost transparent, it is considered to be the finest. It is not unusual for a tiny stone of imperial jade to sell for as much as \$10,000.

Nephrite, which can be pale green but is mostly creamy white or off-white, is often called nutmeg fat and is best for carving. But jade can come in shades of brown, rust, almost yellow, peach, almost blue, gray and black. Some black and gray jade, deeply carved into bracelets, is highly thought of by the Chinese, and often people are buried with jade bracelets of these colors on their wrists. Such pieces are called, appropriately, Dead Jade.

The traders along Jade Street will tell you, "Chinese jade, Chinese jade," but that is usually jade from Burma that has been imported into



the People's Republic, carved, then shipped to Hong Kong for sale. North Burma remains the source of most fine jade.

Perhaps more than any other jewelry store, jade is sold most often on aesthetic appeal alone. Its marbled texture, the way the green will blend into black or into white, whether the dragon and phoenix design — the yin and the yang of Chinese culture — are carved to satisfaction, whether the carving is new or old, or merely looks old, all these enter into one's purchase, as they should for the tourist or the casual buyer as well.

As you wander along the narrow sidewalk, with jade hawkers both right and left, look for what pleases. Think what would look best hanging from a gold chain around your neck, what would look best sitting on a carved teak stand on your mantel. Then make an offer, or ask a price and make a counteroffer. That is when the fun begins.

I remember seeing what I considered a nice piece of carved jade, of a light green with some dark mottling. I asked the price.

"Three hundred fifty dollars, Hong Kong," replied the seller. This was the equivalent of about \$50.

"No," I said, and began walking away.

"How much?" called the seller.

"One hundred," I called back.

"No," he said, shaking his head with great sadness.

"Okay," I said and continued walking.

"OKAY!" he called after me.

Back I went and bought the carving for 100 Hong Kong dollars, a little more than \$15 U.S. And I was satisfied. Did I get a bargain? I thought so. Did the seller make a profit? I'm sure he did. Were we both happy? I'm pretty sure we were. And that is the essence of shopping along Jade Street.

The part of Canton Road called Jade Market or Street is convenient from both sides of Victoria Harbor. From Hong Kong Island, the Jordan Road Ferry will deposit you about two blocks from the intersection of Jordan and Canton Roads. From the Kowloon Star Ferry Terminal, the No. 9 bus will drop you off at the corner. The new Hong Kong subway will also take you there; get off at the Jordan Road station — Jade Street is just the top of the stairway.

The market is open formally from 10 A.M. until 2 P.M. daily. But you can begin shopping as early as 9:30. By 2 P.M., most of the dealers have finished for the day and are in the teahouses.

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Berlin, Lively East and West

NYSE Most Actives					
	Vol.	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Chrys pf	23152	38	36 1/2	37 1/2	+1 1/2
AT&T	14217	100	98 1/2	99 1/2	-1/2
RanPur	12002	251/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	-1/2
ShawInd	10802	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	-1/2
KN En	10802	57 1/2	56 1/2	57	-1/2
Merly's	10491	37 1/2	35 1/2	36	-1/2
Exxon	7730	39 1/2	38	38	-1/2
GulfOil	7489	41 1/2	41	41 1/2	+1/2
Castrol	7448	16 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	+1/2
DrPepe	7394	16 1/2	15 1/2	16	+1/2
Getty	7267	65 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	-1/2
Chrysler	6917	30 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	-1/2
IBM	6911	123 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2	-1/2
Grevit	5833	21 1/2	20 1/2	21 1/2	+1/2
Chimco	5772	23	23	23	-1/2

Dow Jones Averages						
	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Clos.
Indus	1229.47	1232.53	1213.01	1215.04	+ 14.04	1239
Trans	554.48	559.31	559.21	561.40	+ 2.29	562
UHT	132.66	132.66	132.13	132.13	+ 0.29	132.42
Comps	487.54	489.96	482.78	483.63	- 3.67	483.96

NYSE Dailies						
	Close	Prev.				
Advanced	657	652				
Declined	885	882				
Unchanged	407	434				
Total Issues	1949	1957				
New Highs	33	27				
New Lows	10	5				
Volume up	22,812,490					
Volume down	39,185,180					

NYSE Index				
	High	Low	Close	Chg/pt.
Composite	95.64	95.23	95.23	-0.47
Industrials	111.34	110.79	110.79	-0.65
Transp.	93.86	93.39	93.39	-0.12
Utilities	47.75	47.57	47.58	Unch.
Finance	96.53	96.14	96.14	-0.55

Thursday's NYSE Closing

Vol. at 4 p.m.	70,420,000
Prev. 4 p.m., Vol.	73,376,000
Prev Consolidated Close	87,343,500

AMEX Dailies		
	Close	Prev.
Advanced	209	205
Declined	376	366
Unchanged	288	222
Total Issues	773	775
New Highs	11	16
New Lows	5	7
Volume up	1,817,420	
Volume down	2,560,900	

NASDAQ Index			
	Close	Chg're	Week Ago
Composite	297.19	-1.15	301.79
Industrials	357.12	+6.36	356.36
Finance	276.05	+0.13	275.31
Insurance	260.74	-1.29	259.46
Utilities	265.92	-2.15	268.07
Banks	190.72	+0.81	195.34
Transp.	273.22	-0.91	282.51

AMEX Most Actives						
	Vol.	High	Low	Close	Chng	% Chng
ImpCh	5773	8	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	+ 1	+ 12%
Cyprus	3748	4	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	-	-
WongB S	2261	32	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	32	-	+ 11%
Husky S	2086	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-
Walbro	1364	18	18	18	-	-
CHS	1271	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-
DomeP	1172	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-
Amdhi S	1163	18	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	+ 1	+ 12%
CMarS S	1004	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-
ChrMA S	981	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	24	-	-

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High		Low		Close	
							High	Low	High	Low	Qud	Chg
97%	424	BirnBth	1.80	1.9	13	489	971/4	952/4	952	942	+	+ +
65%	576	BirnBth pt	.25	5.0	—	3	61/4	61/4	61/4	61/4	+	+ +
26%	16	Burnaby	.34	24	—	122	223/4	231/4	231/4	231/4	+	+ +
57%	342	Burrough	2.60	4.9	24	709	534/4	53	53	53	+ +	+ +
24%	12	Burtrin	.52	2.5	21	21	21/4	21/4	21/4	21/4	+ +	+ +
14%	712	Butes	—	10	—	12	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	+ +	+ +
C												
42%	3112	CBI In	1.40	4.1	9	49	344/4	331/4	331/4	331/4	+ +	+ +
77%	438	CBS	2.80	3.8	14	518	758	752/4	752/4	752/4	+ +	+ +
11%	341	CCX	—	—	—	91	89/4	88/4	88/4	88/4	+ +	+ +
11%	8	CCX Gr	1.25	13.5	—	1002	94/4	94/4	94/4	94/4	+ +	+ +
51%	35	CGNA	2.48	9.3	—	1701	44/4	42/4	42/4	42/4	+ +	+ +
33%	24	CGP RT	2.75	9.3	—	181	18/4	17/4	17/4	17/4	+ +	+ +
13%	564	CH	—	—	—	202	20/4	19/4	19/4	19/4	+ +	+ +
12%	126	CNAI Fn	—	—	—	3	21	21	21	21	+ +	+ +
11%	254	CNAI	1.20	11.7	—	47	101/4	101/4	101/4	101/4	+ +	+ +
44%	3224	CPC Int'l	—	—	—	309	39/4	38/4	38/4	38/4	+ +	+ +
43%	254	CP Cap	2.44	4.8	10	287	41/4	40/4	40/4	40/4	+ +	+ +
75%	412	CSX	3.12	4.3	11	1621	71/4	71/4	71/4	71/4	+ +	+ +
57%	22	CTFS	1.00	2.3	29	5	431/4	431/4	431/4	431/4	+ +	+ +
25%	161	CJ Inc n	—	—	—	50	181/4	181/4	181/4	181/4	+ +	+ +
30%	19	Cobot	.92	3.3	13	197	7/4	7/4	7/4	7/4	+ +	+ +
18%	1114	Codent	—	—	—	7	17	17	17	17	+ +	+ +
18%	714	Coesar	—	—	—	707	131/4	128/4	128/4	128/4	+ +	+ +
26%	134	Calhoun	.25	1.0	35	10	25/4	25/4	25/4	25/4	+ +	+ +
27%	40	Camco	2.00	2.0	185	545	201/4	198/4	198/4	198/4	+ +	+ +
12%	916	Camco	—	—	—	20	101/4	101/4	101/4	101/4	+ +	+ +
4%	416	CamCo pi	.50	—	—	73	3/4	3/4	3/4	3/4	+ +	+ +
57	2434	CamSp	2.00	4.0	11	108	55/4	54/4	54/4	54/4	+ +	+ +
41	2364	CapDac g	1.40	—	—	108	101/4	101/4	101/4	101/4	+ +	+ +
20%	129	CapPE g	—	—	—	75	19	18	18	18	+ +	+ +
157%	849	CapCplis	.39	—	—	60	1451/4	1431/4	1431/4	1431/4	+ +	+ +
38%	254	CapHld	—	—	—	35	35/4	35/4	35/4	35/4	+ +	+ +
1994	67	Carling	.40	4.3	—	599	191/4	191/4	191/4	191/4	+ +	+ +
39%	224	Carlisle	.56	3.4	10	211	271/4	264/4	264/4	264/4	+ +	+ +
22%	359	Caron	2.20	4.5	13	282	231/4	224/4	224/4	224/4	+ +	+ +
25%	22	CaroFts	.32	—	—	12	21/4	21/4	21/4	21/4	+ +	+ +
25%	18%	CaroFts	—	—	—	247	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	+ +	+ +
25%	18%	CaroFts P	—	—	—	121	45/4	44/4	44/4	44/4	+ +	+ +
25%	12	CarHld	1.20	1.0	13	29	21/4	21/4	21/4	21/4	+ +	+ +
25%	12	CarHld	—	—	—	21	21/4	21/4	21/4	21/4	+ +	+ +
25%	22	CarHld P	1.20	5.4	21	19	21/4	21/4	21/4	21/4	+ +	+ +
25%	12	CarHld P	—	—	—	31	3/4	3/4	3/4	3/4	+ +	+ +
10%	124	CarHld W	.44	—	—	21	21/4	21/4	21/4	21/4	+ +	+ +
10%	874	CaseCng	1.12	12.1	—	7445	16	16	16	16	+ +	+ +
10%	8	CaseCng	—	—	—	256	30	29	29	29	+ +	+ +
30%	27	CaseCf	2.50	8.3	—	1024	51/4	52/4	52/4	52/4	+ +	+ +
49%	334	CaseTr	1.50	—	—	466	52/4	52/4	52/4	52/4	+ +	+ +
35%	144	CacoCo	1.00	2.1	—	466	52/4	52/4	52/4	52/4	+ +	+ +
77	4112	Calefone	4.00	2.0	—	221	61/4	58/4	58/4	58/4	+ +	+ +
26%	408	Callcenter	—	—	—	125	121/4	121/4	121/4	121/4	+ +	+ +
18%	174	Callcenter S	.25	—	—	12	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	+ +	+ +
26%	204	CallHld	—	—	—	108	8/4	9/4	9/4	9/4	+ +	+ +
22%	148	CallIPs	2.00	9.8	—	180	15/4	15/4	15/4	15/4	+ +	+ +
15%	134	CallEl	1.80	9.2	—	124	16/4	16/4	16/4	16/4	+ +	+ +
26%	205	CallEl P	1.80	10.8	—	81	9/4	9/4	9/4	9/4	+ +	+ +
15%	124	CallEl W	1.80	9.2	—	124	16/4	16/4	16/4	16/4	+ +	+ +
25%	77	CentriTl	.76	7.9	7	51	95/4	94/4	94/4	94/4	+ +	+ +
25%	151	CentrVlls	2.40	7.9	23	31	31/4	30	30	30	+ +	+ +
13%	13	Chi-lead	—	—	—	51	51/4	51/4	51/4	51/4	+ +	+ +
25%	174	CessAra	.40	—	—	541	52/4	52/4	52/4	52/4	+ +	+ +
25%	161	ChmPrl	.49	—	—	572	22/4	22/4	22/4	22/4	+ +	+ +
25%	394	ChmPrl S	.25	—	—	125	22/4	22/4	22/4	22/4	+ +	+ +
15%	124	ChmPrl Sp	1.20	—	—	125	22/4	22/4	22/4	22/4	+ +	+ +
15%	74	ChmPrl Sp	—	—	—	357	21/4	21/4	21/4	21/4	+ +	+ +
15%	148	ChmPrl Sp	—	—	—	106	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	+ +	+ +
15%	124	ChmPrl Sp	—	—	—	125	22/4	22/4	22/4	22/4	+ +	+ +
15%	74	ChmPrl Sp	—	—	—	106	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	+ +	+ +
15%	148	ChmPrl Sp	—	—	—	125	22/4	22/4	22/4	22/4	+ +	+ +
15%	74	ChmPrl Sp	—	—	—	106	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	+ +	+ +
15%	148	ChmPrl Sp	—	—	—	125	22/4	22/4	22/4	22/4	+ +	+ +
15%	74	ChmPrl Sp	—	—	—	106	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	+ +	+ +
15%	148	ChmPrl Sp	—	—	—	125	22/4	22/4	22/4	22/4	+ +	+ +
15%	74	ChmPrl Sp	—	—	—	106	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	+ +	+ +
15%	148	ChmPrl Sp	—	—	—	125	22/4	22/4	22/4	22/4	+ +	+ +
15%	74	ChmPrl Sp	—	—	—	106	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	+ +	+ +
15%	148	ChmPrl Sp	—	—	—	125	22/4	22/4	22/4	22/4	+ +	+ +
15%	74	ChmPrl Sp	—	—	—	106	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	+ +	+ +
15%	148	ChmPrl Sp	—	—	—	125	22/4	22/4	22/4	22/4	+ +	+ +
15%	74	ChmPrl Sp	—	—	—	106	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	+ +	+ +
15%	148	ChmPrl Sp	—	—	—	125	22/4	22/4	22/4	22/4	+ +	+ +
15%	74	ChmPrl Sp	—	—	—	106	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	+ +	+ +
15%	148	ChmPrl Sp	—	—	—	125	22/4	22/4	22/4	22/4	+ +	+ +
15%	74	ChmPrl Sp	—	—	—	106	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	+ +	+ +
15%	148	ChmPrl Sp	—	—	—	125	22/4	22/4	22/4	22/4	+ +	+ +
15%	74	ChmPrl Sp	—	—	—	106	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	+ +	+ +
15%	148	ChmPrl Sp	—	—	—	125	22/4	22/4	22/4	22/4	+ +	+ +
15%	74	ChmPrl Sp	—	—	—	106	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	+ +	+ +
15%	148	ChmPrl Sp	—	—	—	125	22/4	22/4	22/4	22/4	+ +	+ +
15%	74	ChmPrl Sp	—	—	—	106	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	+ +	+ +
15%	148	ChmPrl Sp	—	—	—	125	22/4	22/4	22/4	22/4	+ +	+ +
15%	74	ChmPrl Sp	—	—	—	106	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	+ +	+ +
15%	148	ChmPrl Sp	—	—	—	125	22/4	22/4	22/4	22/4	+ +	+ +
15%	74	ChmPrl Sp	—	—	—	106	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	+ +	+ +
15%	148	ChmPrl Sp	—	—	—	125	22/4	22/4	22/4	22/4	+ +	+ +
15%	74	ChmPrl Sp	—	—	—	106	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	+ +	+ +
15%	148	ChmPrl Sp	—	—	—	125	22/4	22/4	22/4	22/4	+ +	+ +
15%	74	ChmPrl Sp	—	—	—	106	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	+ +	+ +
15%	148	ChmPrl Sp	—	—	—	125	22/4	22/4	22/4	22/4	+ +	+ +
15%	74	ChmPrl Sp	—	—	—	106	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	+ +	+ +
15%	148	ChmPrl Sp	—	—	—	125	22/4	22/4	22/4	22/4	+ +	+ +
15%	74	ChmPrl Sp	—	—	—	106	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	+ +	+ +
15%	148	ChmPrl Sp	—	—	—	125	22/4	22/4	22/4	22/4	+ +	+ +
15%	74	ChmPrl Sp	—	—	—	106	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	+ +	+ +
15%	148	ChmPrl Sp	—	—	—	125	22/4	22/4	22/4	22/4	+ +	+ +
15%	74	ChmPrl Sp	—	—	—	106	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	+ +	+ +
15%	148	ChmPrl Sp	—	—	—	125	22/4	22/4	22/4	22/4	+ +	+ +
15%	74	ChmPrl Sp	—	—	—	106	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	+ +	+ +
15%	148	ChmPrl Sp	—	—	—	125	22/4	22/4	22/4	22/4	+ +	+ +
15%	74	ChmPrl Sp	—	—	—	106	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	+ +	+ +
15%	148	ChmPrl Sp	—	—	—	125	22/4	22/4	22/4	22/4	+ +	+ +
15%	74	ChmPrl Sp	—	—	—	106	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	+ +	+ +
15%	148	ChmPrl Sp	—	—	—	125	22/4	22/4	22/4	22/4	+ +	+ +
15%	74	ChmPrl Sp	—	—	—	106	12/4	12/4	12/4</td			

(Continued on Page II)

Sales figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day. Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid, the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends are annual disbursements based on the latest declaration.

a—dividend also extra(s).
b—annual rate of dividend plus stock dividend.
c—liquidating dividend.
cid—called.
d—new yearly low.
e—dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months.
f—dividend in Canadian funds, subject to 15% non-residence tax.
i—dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend.
l—dividend paid this year, omitted, deferred, or no action taken of latest dividend mailing.
k—dividend declared or paid this year, on accumulative issue with dividends in arrears.
n—new issue in the past 52 weeks. The high-low range begins with the start of trading.
nd—next day delivery.
P/E—price-earnings ratio.
r—dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend.
s—stock split. Dividend begins with date of split.
sts—sales.
t—dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.
u—new yearly high.
v—trading halted.
vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.
wd—when distributed.
wi—when issued.
ww—with warrants.
x—ex-dividend or ex-rights.
xdis—ex-distribution.
xw—without warrants.
y—ex-dividend and sales in full.
yid—yield.
z—sales in full.

Tuesdays

Both bulls and bears turn to the

Commodities Column.

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS / FINANCE

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1983

TECHNOLOGY

By STEPHEN DALY

Outlook Bright for TV Components Despite Their Price and Complexity

NEW YORK — Those shopping for new television sets these days are increasingly confronted with video component systems, television's answer to stereo components.

"Many people in the consumer electronics industry agree that the video systems, which have been on the market for about two years, have a bright long-term outlook, but some have doubts about their immediate acceptance."

"Component television is just beginning, like component hi-fi systems were 30 years ago," said James Magid, an industry analyst for L.F. Rothschild, Unterberg, Towbin. "They account for probably less than 1 percent of the sets sold, but it's clear that down the road a large percentage of the sets will be video component systems."

A traditional TV receiver has a built-in tuner, speakers and screen, all in one cabinet. The component system comprises separate television monitor, speakers and tuner; a package that is likely to cost more than an average color television set. The idea is to obtain a higher quality picture and better sound.

For example, a fully equipped, remote-controlled Sony Trinitron, with a 19-inch screen sells in New York for \$1,000, while Sony's 19-inch video monitor, with separate speakers and tuner, costs almost \$1,500, according to Edward Adis, senior vice president of consumer products for the Sony Corp.

Just a few years ago, video component systems could be found only in television studios or in the home of high-tech buffs knowledgeable enough to build their own systems.

But in May 1981, Sony introduced the Pro-fel, the first mass market video system. Now, according to the Electronic Industries Association, a trade group that represents manufacturers, almost all major consumer electronics companies have video component systems on the market, including Hitachi, NEC, Magnavox, Sharp, Toshiba, Sony, Panasonic, Teknika and JVC.

"The thinking behind the video component system was that, with the video revolution, there was a need for something beyond the average television set," Mr. Adis said. "With video cassettes, video cameras, videodiscs, computers, there was a demand for something that could accommodate all these items."

A video component system permits users to plug in home computers, stereos and other machines not usually associated with TV receivers.

Not Ready for Everyone

"Television componentry is just like audio componentry, with people now wanting to build on to their television sets," said Jack Wayman, vice president of the Electronic Industries Association.

He said that, just as audio components evolved as people became more electronically sophisticated, customers are learning about video components and the machines are becoming more complex.

But many people in the electronics industry say the systems are not yet ready for just anyone:

"Video component systems are still not for the normal person, they're for the videophiles," said Robert Gerson, managing editor of Television Digest, a trade newsletter on consumer electronics. "With all the switches and plugging and unplugging of one thing into another — your normal person doesn't want to be bothered with all of that stuff. You've got to be a video person to even know you need one of these things."

He added, "The audio companies are looking at video component systems as their way in the door of the video market world. They feel that this is a concept — components — that they know how to sell."

Educational Process

Still, some companies say that the video systems, for a variety of reasons, have not sold as well as they had expected. One problem is price.

"The growth pattern has not been as fast and great as we hoped," Mr. Adis said. "What has been holding component systems back is the educational process. Most dealers are used to selling a box, whereas with component systems you have to prove to consumers that it's worth the price."

One company that is not convinced of the future of the video component system is the RCA Corp.

"We think it's a little premature for video component systems," said David Croner, vice president of marketing operations for RCA's consumer electronics division. "Our dealers are telling us that the component buyer is a person who is heavily into video. But consumers haven't embraced a separate component system as of yet; they want a more versatile instrument."

RCA does market a simplified video system, consisting of a monitor and a receiver, or what Mr. Croner called "the nucleus of the video component system." RCA's monitor-receiver, he said, was designed for people not yet ready for the video component system.

New York Times Service

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Sept. 15, excluding bank service charges

	S	E	D.M.	F.F.	N.L.	G.D.	S.F.	S.E.	B.P.	S.R.	D.K.	Yen	U.S.
1.00 S	1.00	1.1164	2.0215	0.117	—	—	0.542	1.2745	1.2745	1.2745	—	1.2745	1.2745
2.00 S	2.00	2.2328	4.0430	0.234	—	—	1.084	2.5490	2.5490	2.5490	—	2.5490	2.5490
5.00 S	5.00	10.6640	20.1025	0.562	—	—	2.671	10.40	4.955	12.01	12.01	12.01	12.01
10.00 S	10.00	21.3280	40.2050	1.124	—	—	5.343	23.977	12.01	24.29	24.29	24.29	24.29
1.00 E	1.00	1.4954	2.9845	0.147	—	—	0.5094	1.217	2.3916	4.837	4.837	4.837	4.837
5.00 E	5.00	7.4770	14.9225	0.735	—	—	2.585	7.4770	14.9225	14.9225	14.9225	14.9225	14.9225
10.00 E	10.00	14.9540	29.8450	1.47	—	—	5.175	14.9540	29.8450	29.8450	29.8450	29.8450	29.8450
1.00 D.M.	1.00	1.0455	2.0910	0.10455	—	—	0.4955	1.0455	2.0910	4.0910	4.0910	4.0910	4.0910
5.00 D.M.	5.00	5.2275	10.4550	0.52275	—	—	2.4955	5.2275	10.4550	20.9100	20.9100	20.9100	20.9100
10.00 D.M.	10.00	10.4550	20.9100	1.0455	—	—	4.9775	10.4550	20.9100	41.8200	41.8200	41.8200	41.8200
1.00 F.F.	1.00	0.9275	1.8550	0.09275	—	—	0.46375	0.9275	1.8550	3.7100	3.7100	3.7100	3.7100
5.00 F.F.	5.00	4.6375	9.2750	0.46375	—	—	2.3150	4.6375	9.2750	18.5500	18.5500	18.5500	18.5500
10.00 F.F.	10.00	9.2750	18.5500	0.9275	—	—	4.6375	9.2750	18.5500	37.1000	37.1000	37.1000	37.1000
1.00 N.L.	1.00	1.0275	2.0550	0.10275	—	—	0.4825	1.0275	2.0550	4.0550	4.0550	4.0550	4.0550
5.00 N.L.	5.00	5.1375	10.2750	0.51375	—	—	2.5625	5.1375	10.2750	20.5500	20.5500	20.5500	20.5500
10.00 N.L.	10.00	10.2750	20.5500	1.0275	—	—	5.1375	10.2750	20.5500	41.1000	41.1000	41.1000	41.1000
1.00 G.D.	1.00	1.0275	2.0550	0.10275	—	—	0.4825	1.0275	2.0550	4.0550	4.0550	4.0550	4.0550
5.00 G.D.	5.00	5.1375	10.2750	0.51375	—	—	2.5625	5.1375	10.2750	20.5500	20.5500	20.5500	20.5500
10.00 G.D.	10.00	10.2750	20.5500	1.0275	—	—	5.1375	10.2750	20.5500	41.1000	41.1000	41.1000	41.1000
1.00 S.F.	1.00	1.0275	2.0550	0.10275	—	—	0.4825	1.0275	2.0550	4.0550	4.0550	4.0550	4.0550
5.00 S.F.	5.00	5.1375	10.2750	0.51375	—	—	2.5625	5.1375	10.2750	20.5500	20.5500	20.5500	20.5500
10.00 S.F.	10.00	10.2750	20.5500	1.0275	—	—	5.1375	10.2750	20.5500	41.1000	41.1000	41.1000	41.1000
1.00 S.R.	1.00	1.0275	2.0550	0.10275	—	—	0.4825	1.0275	2.0550	4.0550	4.0550	4.0550	4.0550
5.00 S.R.	5.00	5.1375	10.2750	0.51375	—	—	2.5625	5.1375	10.2750	20.5500	20.5500	20.5500	20.5500
10.00 S.R.	10.00	10.2750	20.5500	1.0275	—	—	5.1375	10.2750	20.5500	41.1000	41.1000	41.1000	41.1000
1.00 D.K.	1.00	1.0275	2.0550	0.10275	—	—	0.4825	1.0275	2.0550	4.0550	4.0550	4.0550	4.0550
5.00 D.K.	5.00	5.1375	10.2750	0.51375	—	—	2.5625	5.1375	10.2750	20.5500	20.5500	20.5500	20.5500
10.00 D.K.	10.00	10.2750	20.5500	1.0275	—	—	5.1375	10.2750	20.5500	41.1000	41.1000	41.1000	41.1000
1.00 Yen	1.00	1.0275	2.0550	0.10275	—	—	0.4825	1.0275	2.0550	4.0550	4.0550	4.0550	4.0550
5.00 Yen	5.00	5.1375	10.2750	0.51375	—	—	2.5625	5.1375	10.2750	20.5500	20.5500	20.5500	20.5500
10.00 Yen	10.00	10.2750	20.5500	1.0275	—	—	5.1375	10.2750	20.5500	41.1000	41.1000	41.1000	41.1000
1.00 U.S.	1.00	1.0275	2.0550	0.10275	—	—	0.4825	1.0275	2.0550	4.0550	4.0550	4.0550	4.0550
5.00 U.S.	5.00	5.1375	10.2750	0.51375	—	—	2.5625	5.1375	10.2750	20.5500	20.5500	20.5500	20.5500
10.00 U.S.	10.00	10.2750	20.5500	1.0275	—	—	5.1375	10.2750	20.5500	41.1000	41.1000	41.1000	41.1000

(a) Sterling franc (b) Amrocks needed to buy one pound (c) Units of 100 (d) Units of 1,000 (e) Not quoted (f) Not available

INTEREST RATES

Eurocurrency Deposits Sept. 15

BUSINESS BRIEFS

IBM Will Add 2 Faster Processors To Its Mid-Range Series Next Year

RYE BROOK, New York (UPI) — International Business Machines Corp. announced two new models Thursday in its mid-range series of processors.

IBM said its 4361 processor designed for mid-range computers, will have up to six times the performance of the IBM 4331 in scientific applications and up to three times in commercial use. Available with up to 12 million characters of main storage, the 4361 can also be used with IBM Displaywriters or personal computers.

The IBM 4381 processor, for users of the System 360, 370, 4331 and 4341 processors, holds 4 million to 16 million characters and may be used for specialized applications such as correspondent banking and warehousing, IBM said.

It said upgrades of the 4331 with the 4361 will begin early next year, with general availability by the second quarter, for \$150,000 to \$275,000.

The 4381, available by the third quarter, will cost \$370,000 to \$620,000.

OECD Inflation Off Slightly in July

PARIS (Reuters) — Consumer price inflation in industrialized countries was 5 percent in July, compared with June's 4.9 percent, which was the best result since October 1972, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development said Thursday.

Consumer prices in the 24 OECD countries rose 0.4 percent in July, fractionally higher than the 0.3 percent gain in June. The increase partly reflected a modest rise in food and energy prices, OECD said. The low average for OECD as a whole reflects a sharp fall in inflation in the three largest member countries, the United States, Japan and West Germany.

Seoul Reports Current Account Deficit

SEOUL (Reuters) — South Korea's current account was in deficit by \$3 million in August after a surplus of \$253.3 million in July and a deficit of \$280 million in August 1982, provisional Economic Planning Board figures show. The current account includes trade in merchandise and nonmerchandise items such as services.

The deficit for the first eight months this year widened to \$1.08 billion from \$1.04 billion during the corresponding months of 1982. August exports were \$1.91 billion, against July's \$2.09 billion and August 1982's \$1.69 billion. Imports were \$2.03 billion, up from \$1.94 billion in July and down from \$2.04 billion in August 1982.

TWA to Cut 3,500 Jobs by Year-End

NEW YORK (NYT) — Trans World Airlines has announced that it will cut its work force by 3,500 employees by the end of the year through a combination of furloughs, leaves and attrition, in an attempt to stem losses. The cuts, which will include 250 management personnel but no pilots, represent 11.9 percent of the airline's work force.

The airline lost \$108.9 million for the first half of the year, mostly from domestic operations.

U.S. Unemployment Filings Decrease

WASHINGTON (AP) — The number of jobless Americans filing first-time claims for unemployment benefits dipped to 409,000 in the week that ended Sept. 3, the lowest level since early August, the Labor Department said Thursday.

Dr Pepper Studies Merger Options

DALLAS (AP) — Dr Pepper Co. confirmed Thursday that it had hired the investment banking firm Lazard Frères & Co. to explore investment alternatives and merger possibilities, but the company said it was not up for sale.

Dr Pepper, the third-largest U.S. soft-drink company, said in a statement that it had hired Lazard Frères to "evaluate and advise us on merger approaches and explore other alternatives such as debt restructuring and possible sale of selected assets to provide added capital."

Time to Stop Printing Cable Magazine

NEW YORK (UPI) — Time Inc. will stop publishing its five-month-old TV-Cable Week magazine after Sept. 25, the company said Thursday. It said 1983 costs for the magazine, including losses and a shutdown reserve, would be about \$47 million before taxes, or 41 cents a share.

STC Said to Win Fiber Cable Job

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Standard Telephones & Cables is expected to announce next week that it has won a contract to install an optical-fiber telecommunications cable linking Britain and Belgium.

Industry sources said the project probably will be the first international undersea cable using fiber optics, the hair-thin strands of glass that carry messages in the form of laser flashes. The value of the contract cannot yet be determined.

STC, American Telephone & Telegraph, and two French companies are all bidding for a contract to install a transatlantic fiber-optic cable. That contract is scheduled to be awarded in November.

(Continued from Page 11)
are projected at \$60 million, compared with \$47 million in 1982.

What accounts for Warner Amex's woes, according to most people in the industry, is its aggressive drive to wire major urban areas. By contrast, many cable companies, such as Time Inc.'s American Television and Communications, have concentrated on smaller towns and suburbs, shunning the cities because of their logistical and political complexity.

"We were so anxious to get the franchises, we oversold," said Mr. Lewis, who joined the company in February.

"They had a terribly optimistic view of the cable business," said David Londoner of Wertheim & Co., a New York brokerage house.

"It was a question of get out there, get the franchise and, if you have to spend a little more, it will all work out in the end."

Warner Amex did indeed spend a little more to win the cities: Cincinnati and Columbus, Ohio, Pittsburgh, Dallas, Houston, Chicago and St. Louis. To woo Pittsburgh, for example, the company agreed to build a studio that is bigger and better-equipped than the network's, as well as three public access studios.

It also agreed to basic rates for subscribers that are proving unrealistically low. In Milwaukee, Warner Amex won the franchise with a promise to charge \$5 for basic cable, although it now calculates that it needs \$11 per subscriber to break even. Furthermore, it has financed the cabling conventionally, rather than using the lim-

U.S. Current Account Deficit Grew To Record \$9.7 Billion in Quarter

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The U.S. current account showed a record deficit of \$9.7 billion for the second quarter of the year, government figures indicated Thursday.

The Commerce Department re-

ported the huge deficit was mainly due to a widening in the deficit for trade in merchandise, as exports declined and the United States stepped up imports of a broad range of commodities.

In addition to trade in merchandise, the current account includes such nonmerchandise items as services and earnings on investments abroad.

Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige said that although the expanding surplus in trade of services will help, a recovery in U.S. exports is "the critical element" in any sig-

nificant improvement in the overall current account.

That he said, "will require a lower dollar, faster growth in other industrial countries and successful resolution of debt problems in developing countries."

He said he is still estimating the overall imbalance for all of this year will reach \$30 billion — about double 1978's record \$15.45 billion

— and for "the deterioration to continue into next year. Last year's deficit was \$11.2 billion."

The merchandise deficit alone widened to \$14.7 billion in the second quarter from \$8.8 billion in the first, the report said.

The department said there also was a decrease in capital accounts.

Claims on foreigners reported by U.S. banks — partly because of the "recession in many countries, the

main two are the continuing strength of the U.S. dollar, which makes it more expensive for foreigners to buy Americans goods,

and the fact that the U.S. economy is recovering faster than those of many of its trading partners.

Thus, Warner Amex is counting heavily on being able to raise its income through rate increases.

"We're just going back to the cities," Mr. Lewis said. "We're not going to stay in any city where we can't make a profit. Long term, if they don't permit rate increases, they'll find themselves in the cable business as they have in mass transit."

In Milwaukee, for instance, the company plans to renegotiate rates in two years. The increases sought in some major cities will be "large," Mr. Lewis emphasized, adding that Warner Amex would seek to double or triple its rates for basic subscribers. In some cities, he said, the company needs to take in \$40 per subscriber to break even.

Whether the urban authorities agree to such increases, however, remains to be seen. And even if Warner Amex is able to win more favorable rates, it will be a long time before the cities pay their way.

Despite a \$13 basic subscription fee in New York, Mr. Lewis said, the company's operation here will not break even for seven years, and may not get its investment back before the end of the century.

Measured by return on investment, analysts note, Warner Amex's system will never match American Television and Communications or other cable operators that chose a different strategy. But

Paul Kagan, a leading cable analyst, suggested that such a measure may be an unfair way to evaluate Warner Amex. "You can't turn back the calendar and build a modern urban cable system at \$400 a subscriber," he said.

In fact, as more and more of

America is wired for cable, Warner Amex's big-city spending spree may begin to look somber.

"In 10 years, the value of a major city subscriber will be more than \$2,000," said one analyst who asked not to be identified.

The company's two corporate parents evidently share the view that the venture has a rosier future. Warner and American Express last month agreed to invest an additional \$50 million each in the venture. That was an apparent vote of confidence in Mr. Lewis, who denies rumors that he would quit to run a re-election campaign by President Ronald Reagan.

"Longer term, I'm very optimistic," Mr. Lewis said. "The customer service problems are solvable," he said. Cable is getting a growing share of television's advertising revenue, and MTV is widely believed to have great commercial potential.

Warner Amex can exploit such already-wired franchises as Pittsburgh by building clusters around them, adding new subscribers at lower cost and offering advertisers larger markets, Mr. Lewis said.

related slowdown in international trade and foreign exchange constraints in a number of developing countries."

The previous record for a quarterly deficit was the \$6.62 billion in the fourth quarter of last year. For the first three months of this year, the deficit was revised to \$3.6 billion from a previously reported \$3 billion, the department said.

Government officials and private economists have said the balance-of-payments deficit is widening this year for a variety of reasons.

The main two are the continuing strength of the U.S. dollar, which makes it more expensive for foreigners to buy Americans goods,

and the fact that the U.S. economy is recovering faster than those of many of its trading partners.

Floating Rate Notes

Sept. 15

Banks

	Issuer/Mkt cap/Mkt.	Coupon Mkt.	Bid/Askd
LTCB 5/4-85	\$4	15-14 100/14 100/34	
LTCB 5/4-85	\$4	15-15 100/15 100/34	
LTCB 5/4-85	\$4	15-16 100/16 100/34	
LTCB 5/4-85	\$4	15-17 100/17 100/34	
Lloyds Eurofr. 5/4-92	\$4	15-18 99.97 100/17	
Lloyds Eurofr. 5/4-92	\$4	15-19 100/18 100/34	
Monsant Chem. 5/4-94	\$4	15-20 100/20 100/34	
Monsant Chem. 5/4-94	\$4	15-21 100/21 100/34	
Mutual Indf. 5/4-99	\$4	15-22 100/22 100/34	
Mutual Indf. 5/4-99	\$4	15-23 100/23 100/34	
Mutual Indf. 5/4-99	\$4	15-24 100/24 100/34	
Mutual Indf. 5/4-99	\$4	15-25 100/25 100/34	
Mutual Indf. 5/4-99	\$4	15-26 100/26 100/34	
Mutual Indf. 5/4-99	\$4	15-27 100/27 100/34	
Mutual Indf. 5/4-99	\$4	15-28 100/28 100/34	
Mutual Indf. 5/4-99	\$4	15-29 100/29 100/34	
Mutual Indf. 5/4-99	\$4	15-30 100/30 100/34	
Mutual Indf. 5/4-99	\$4	15-31 100/31 100/34	
Mutual Indf. 5/4-99	\$4	15-32 100/32 100/34	
Mutual Indf. 5/4-99	\$4	15-33 100/33 100/34	
Mutual Indf. 5/4-99	\$4	15-34 100/34 100/34	
Mutual Indf. 5/4-99	\$4	15-35 100/35 100/34	
Mutual Indf. 5/4-99	\$4	15-36 100/36 100/34	
Mutual Indf. 5/4-99	\$4	15-37 100/37 100/34	
Mutual Indf. 5/4-99	\$4	15-38 100/38 100/34	
Mutual Indf. 5/4-99	\$4	15-39 100/39 100/34	
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Mutual Indf. 5/4-99	\$4	15-56 100/56 100/34	
Mutual Indf. 5/4-99	\$4	15-57 100/57 100/34	
Mutual Indf. 5/4-99	\$4	15-58 100/58 100/34	
Mutual Indf. 5/4-99	\$4	15-59 100/59 100/34	
Mutual Indf. 5/4-99			

SPORTS

The \$6-Million Woman of Tennis: 'I Want to Reach My Limit' Liberty Wins Again To Take a 2-0 Lead In America's Cup

By Roy S. Johnson
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — "Anybody got any money?" the young woman asked.

"Everyone in the group searched pockets. "Why?" one said. "What do you want?"

"An ice-cream cone. Strawberry."

After winning \$144,000 in prize money during the last two weeks, plus a \$500,000 bonus, Martina Navratilova was broke. Enough change was collected, and soon she had her reward.

After a taste, Navratilova, now known as the \$6-million woman, turned to a friend and said with a broad smile, "I've been waiting for this."

It was the end of a week that she will always remember. After failing to win the U.S. Open singles title in 10 previous attempts, she added it to her two-year reign as the dominant woman in tennis. With a picturesquely straight-set triumph over Chris Evert Lloyd in the final Saturday, she gained her seventh Grand Slam title, raised her 1983 record to 66-1, won the 35th tournament of the 50 in which she has played in the last three years, and beat Evert for the 21st time in their last 27 meetings. And as if that were not enough, she teamed with Pam Shriver on Sunday to win her third U.S. Open doubles title.

Thus, Navratilova increased her career earnings to \$6,113,756, more than any other player, male or female.

But it was the U.S. Open singles title — "my country's championship," she said proudly — that

meant the most. And that her victory had come against Evert made the strawberry cone taste even better.

"It was nice waking up today and reading the papers," Navratilova said, moments after she and Shriver completed a three-set victory over Rosalyn Fairbank and Cindy Reynolds.

Evert had a quiet night, kind of. I really couldn't celebrate too much because I had to play today. I had a couple of glasses of champagne. I know that's why it took me so long to get going."

There was hardly a lack of motivation for her in the two weeks — even off the court. Besides her quest for the singles title, there was her long rivalry with Evert. More than a few tennis followers have said that because of the 26-year-old Navratilova's dominance, aggressive style of play and athletic ability, she is the best female tennis player ever.

Among others with the credentials to stake such a claim were Maureen Connolly Brinker, Suzanne Lenglen, Helen Wills, Margaret Smith Court, Billie Jean King and, most recently, Evert, who bristled at the suggestion last week that her nemesis would think of joining the elite group.

"It happens every time a great player comes along," said Evert. "But the conditions are different, times are different, the competition's different. It's a sensitive subject. Martina's got two great years, and that's all she's had."

"You're dealing with pride here. She's got to play at this level for another five or six years to prove herself."

In reply, Navratilova said: "My two years can stand

up to anybody's. I haven't had the quantity, but I've had the quality. Now if I can stay healthy, I don't think there'll be any arguments. I know I'll be up there."

Before the final, Evert, the defending champion who admitted to being the underdog, said her only real advantage was mental toughness: "I've been through a whole career," she said. "That's my biggest asset. Martina's just achieved her success. I know that mentally, that could still be a vulnerable part of her if someone gets an advantage."

The trouble is, said Navratilova, that no one gets an advantage. "She's just trying to stay in the game, psychologically," she said of Evert's view. "The way I'm playing now, it's easy to be mentally tough. Besides, you can't measure that. I hope now she's known I'm just as tough as she is."

The two know each other well; it would be difficult not to. They have met 34 times; Evert leads, 30-4.

"We're not really close," Navratilova said, shrugging. "It would be hard. We don't go out to dinner together or anything. We've got a different circle of friends. Plus, we've just been through so much. I respect her. She's nice."

Then, smiling, she added, "She can be pretty funny when she's had a glass of wine."

After Saturday, it was apparent that the gap between the top two women in the sport had widened. Evert was not strong enough or quick enough. Navratilova said that unless Evert changed her style, she might never beat her again.

"She can never serve and volley," said Navratilova.

"Now, I feel more threatened by Pam or Hana than I do Chris." She was referring to her doubles partner and Hana Mandlikova, both with attacking styles.

"She's got to be more aggressive," Navratilova added.

Despite their rivalry, Navratilova said, she looks forward to the day when she and Evert can share a bottle of wine. "We can push around each other's kids," she said, moving as if she were pushing a stroller.

But until then, there is much to do. Physically, Navratilova is already highly conditioned. But she is after more. "I like to make my body do things that haven't been done before," she said. "I want to reach my limit."

There is still the Grand Slam — the French, Wimbledon, U.S. and Australian titles that must be won in the 25th defense of the America's Cup.

Australia II, however, flew the protest flag as it crossed the finish line. There was no word on what the protest concerned.

Liberty has now turned back the innovative Australian 12-meter, one of the most formidable challengers in Cup history, in different conditions on consecutive days.

And for the second day in a row, a close race turned into a rout on the final leg as the Australians ran into trouble.

Liberty won Thursday by 1 minute, 33 seconds in calm seas and diminishing but shifting winds that were supposed to be ideal for the Australians' revolutionary winged keel. The Americans won Wednesday by 1 minute, 10 seconds in choppy seas and gusty winds.

Liberty, which crossed the finish line Tuesday in 3:48:06, needs just two more victories in the best-of-seven series to keep yachting's most prized trophy in the United States, where it has been for 132 years.

The third race is scheduled Friday on Rhode Island Sound, unless the Australians request a lay day to regroup.

For the Australians, who lost just six of 34 races in a summer of trials against other foreign boats, it has been a week of frustration.

On Wednesday, they were on Liberty's stern ready to turn for the final 4.5 miles when they were foiled by a broken steering gear.

On Thursday, they had to send a man aloft for more than 10 minutes for a midrace mast correction and they were slowed at one turn when their adjustable mast appeared to be too straight.

The Associated Press

NEWPORT, Rhode Island — Liberty caught Australia II on one

second race, leading by 21 seconds going into the second windup leg — supposedly their strength with the winds down to the 10-knot range.

But if Australia II was in control of the race, it wasn't in control of the tricky wind. That was the domain of the Liberty skipper, Dennis Conner.

The American skipper, who defended the Cup aboard Freedom against Australia in 1980, switched to a bigger foresail and sailed to the right side of the course, closer to land.

The tactic worked.

Liberty picked up an offshore breeze from the mouth of the Sakonnet River and passed the Australians.

By the time the boats turned for the final leg, downwind to Liberty's favor, Conner had stretched the lead to 48 seconds.

Australia II had been forced to sail at a more perpendicular angle as its bending mast seemed to be standing too straight to expose enough sail for maximum speed.

Liberty held a seemingly safe 31-second lead going to the last leg, 4.5 miles upwind, but the Australians weren't through. The wind was changing almost constantly, and Australia II, skipped by John Bertrand, caught one of the shifts himself to pull almost even.

The two boats tacked and zigzagged for position, and the Australians appeared to have the weather edge.

But then the wind changed again, a sudden shift to the east that pushed Liberty to more than a 300-yard lead.

From there, Conner simply protected his lead, and Bertrand was unable to find one last gust that might have pushed the Australians back into the race.

Liverpool Lackluster In Victory

United Press International

LONDON — Liverpool and Ajax Amsterdam, the main challengers for SV Hamburg's title in the European Champions' Cup, produced lackluster performances in their opening matches Wednesday night.

Liverpool, the champion in 1977, 1978 and 1981, could manage only a 1-0 victory on the road against the Spanish champion, Osasuna, on a 10th-minute goal by the Scottish international Kenny Dalglish.

Ajax, the champion for three consecutive years in the early 1970s, was held to a scoreless draw against visiting Olympiakos, which is now favored to advance when it plays Ajax in Greece in the second leg in two weeks.

Hamburg has a bye in the first round.

The defending champion in the Cup Winners' Cup, Aberdeen, had to wait until the 88th minute before Mark McGhee scored the winning goal against Akranes for a 2-1 victory in Iceland. But Anderlecht, the UEFA Cup holder, had no trouble in disposing of Bryne, 3-0, Norway.

In another Cup Winners' Cup match, Diego Maradona, the world's most expensive player, had three goals as Barcelona crushed IFC Magdeburg, 5-1, in East Germany.

Elsewhere, Juventus, led by Duncan Peacock's four goals, beat Lechia Gdansk at home, 7-0.

In UEFA Cup competition, Tottenham won at Drogba, 6-0. Verona managed only a 1-0 home victory over Red Star Belgrade, and Internazionale of Milan was beaten in Turkey, 1-0, by little-known Trabzonspor.

(Home teams listed first)

EUROPEAN CHAMPIONS CUP

Ajax Amsterdam 2, Standard Liege 3
Aberdeen 2, Osasuna 1
Celta Vigo 3, Standard Liege 0
Dynamite Berlin 4, Jeunesse D'Eck 1
Dynamite Minsk 1, Crosshoppers Zurich 0
Ferencvaros B, Bohemians Prague 1
Honkun Sporters 3, Dundee United 3
Internazionale 2, Drogba 1
Lech Poznan 2, Athletic Bilbao 0
Osasuna 3, FC Liverpool 0
Red Star Belgrade 2, Akranes 1
Rangers Belgrade 2, Vilnius 1
Trabzonspor 1, Drogba 1

CUP WINNERS' CUP

Akranes 2, Aberdeen (holder) 2
AEK Athens 2, Utrecht 0
Bari 1913 Nivelles 1, Shakhtar Donetsk 3
Gentianen 1, FC Liverpool 0
Hannover 4, Manfrotto Tritone 0
Instructeur 7, Lechia Gdansk 0
Juventus 7, Lazio 0
Koeln 1, FC Liverpool 0
Manchester United 1, Dukla Prague 1
Mersin 1, Bremen 1
Necatibey 1, Red Star Belgrade 0
Parma 1, Red Star Belgrade 0
Sparta Prague 2, Real Madrid 2
Sporting Lisbon 4, Coloniares 0
Seville 1, Soria 1
Sportif 1, St. Gallen 0
Sportif 2, Vilnius 1
Sportif 3, Utrecht 0
Sportif 4, Vilnius 1
Sportif 5, Zvezda Lalon 1
Sportif 6, St. Gallen 0
Sportif 7, Vilnius 1
Sportif 8, Verviers 1
Sportif 9, Verviers 1
Sportif 10, Verviers 1
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OBSERVER

This Garrulous Silence

By Russell Baker

SOMEWHERE IN THE COTSWOLDS, England — The English are said to be a taciturn race, and our adventures in the dining rooms of country inns confirmed it. Wherever we stayed — the King's Arms, the Plowman's Legs, the Squire's Kidneys — silence in the dining room was intense.

After a while you could detect faint whispering among the diners and guess that it was conversation. Dinner conversation, since food was being consumed. Now and then a stifled sob added to the mournful impression that we were intruding on the bereaved at a funeral wake, though it probably signified only that the waiter had spilled hot soup in somebody's lap.

To anyone fresh from the clamor and clang of medieval battle which is the sound of New York restaurants, these grieved silences were not unpleasant. During our sixth night of silent dining I finally dared speak to my wife.

"People here are so civilized," I whispered.

"What?" she whispered.

"People here are terribly civilized," I whispered louder. Whereupon diners around the room turned to stare at the source of the uproar. There was no extra charge for raising your whisper in that particular inn — the Earl's Elbow's — but the waiter came by to spill hot gravy in my lap and, getting his message clearly, I stifled my scream down to barely audible moan.

Immersed in a people with such self-control, I took no pains about choosing my seat for a three-hour train trip from Yorkshire to London some days later and sat beside a tiny gentleman who seemed likely to keep his lip buttoned.

He had English taciturnity written all over him. Black suit, white socks, brown shoes, face of tomato red, hair of silvered dignity. I opened the newspaper to read the animal news. There had been little else in the papers for days. On the day before, they had reported that five dogs and 20 budgerigars had sailed from Portsmouth for new homes in the Falkland Islands, and I was eager to see if they had survived their first night at sea without me.

"It's the arteries in my head," said the small gentleman.

"I beg your pardon," I whispered.

"The doctor says it's arteritis."

"Nodding" sympathetically, I searched for news of emigrating dogs and Budgerigars.

"My brother died when he was only 12. Of the diphtheria," said the small gentleman.

"Lucky!" I whispered, finding only a long report about "frenzied crows" attacking a house in Leicestershire.

"And she died just like that," the small gentleman said for his battlefield actions died with him and his 215 soldiers.

These questions have puzzled historians and military analysts, professional and amateur, for 107 years.

Now, a grass fire that blackened all 600 acres of the Custer Battlefield National Monument on Aug. 10, helping the National Park Service, which administers the site, to unravel some of the mysteries of Custer's last stand.

Custer's unit was part of a force sent on a campaign to punish Indians who were raiding settlers and gold seekers in the Black Hills.

Defying orders, Custer led five companies of his troopers into battle against an estimated number of Indians. There were no white survivors.

The grass fire, apparently caused by a cigarette, is the first on record in the monument since the battle, on June 25, 1876.

Park Service historians say there is no cause of the fire damage, their five-year archaeological investigation will be much easier. They hope to learn how and why Custer deployed his men and how they reacted as they encountered thousands of warriors from the Sioux, Cheyenne, Blackfoot and other tribes of the Great Plains.

It was no good pretending to ignore it. He turned straight on. Cancer, fatal still accidents, deadly infections. His family alone must have filled the caskets of England to overflowing. I wanted to cry out in a loud whisper: "Tactfully, man! England expects every man to do his duty!" but all I dared call was a stifled sob.

A hundred funerals later the train started its way to London. I asked what he intended to do there.

"Visa relatives," he said. I was astonished that he had any left. I might have whispered so, but as we descended he was busily telling me very proudly that he had once met the last woman ever to be hanged in England, and I was very busy listening in the crowds.

In London it was loud and uncivilized. That's why I am back in the Cotswolds, sitting in the dining room of The Marquis' Shaws whispering all this to myself.

"It's the arteries in my head," said the small gentleman.

— By Russell Baker, The New York Times Service

The Mysteries of Custer's Last Stand**Recent Grass Fire May Help to Solve Historical Puzzles**

By James Robbins

New York Times Service

CROW AGENCEY, Mont. — When Lieutenant Colonel George Armstrong Custer led the 7th Cavalry along the banks of the Little Bighorn River, many of the reasons for his battlefield actions died with him and his 215 soldiers.

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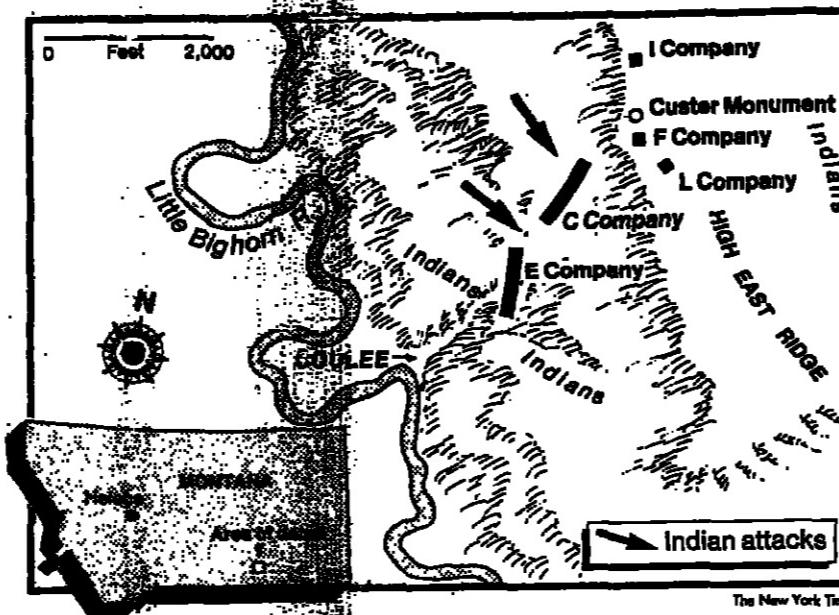
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— By James Robbins, The New York Times Service



The New York Times



George Armstrong Custer

With the opening of the areas that had been overgrown with thicket, historians hope to find burial sites, spent shells and other objects that might shed light on the course of the abrupt defeat.

Historians are particularly interested in 28 soldiers from Company E who were killed as they rode from the battle site, down Deep Coulee to the tree-lined Little Bighorn.

Stone markers placed above Deep Coulee indicate that Company E fell roughly a hundred yards from the coulee. Some records say, however, that the bodies were hastily buried in the coulee itself. Still other records say all human remains from the battle were removed to a mass grave on a knoll overlooking the battlefield.

"There are questions that have nagged historians for years," said Neil Mangum, a Park Service historian based at the site. "Now is an advantageous time for us to start looking."

Richard Fox, an archaeologist from the University of Calgary in Alberta, is helping draft the five-year plan. Standing in 100-degree heat on dusty, blackened ground dotted with marble tombstones, he pointed out Deep Coulee. He said some historians speculated that Company E, anticipating the impending massacre, attempted to escape to the river, several hundred yards away.

Others believe that Custer, realizing he was vastly outnumbered, sent Company E to protect his left flank as he retreated. In any case, Company E was cut off by pursuing Indians and, along with the rest of Custer's detachment, was wiped out.

The fire also revealed human bone fragments in one area, including part of a skull and jawbone, disproving the contention that all human remains were moved and lending credence to the theory that Company E is still buried in Deep Coulee. The mounds will be excavated over the next several years.

Mangum also hopes that barren ground will make it easier to find the spot where Indians and the cavalry stood in the battle. Using a metal detector, Mangum has found concentrations of cartridges in one spot.

But while graves, cartridges and horses have been found, the first did not reveal a wealth of artifacts. Fox said most of those were probably gone forever.

"Through the 1940s arroyos could come out here, have a picnic and collect artifacts," he said. Since that time some of the area has been protected. But historians fear that part of the battlefield, which is now in private hands, could be further disrupted if not protected.

To that end they are trying to raise \$5 million to buy 8,000 more acres, including the site where Custer first began his battle with Indians. "That will enable us to search for even more pieces of the puzzle," Mangum said.

When the fire struck, it revealed several mounds that Fox believes could be graves. He also pointed out indentations in the ravine walls where he speculated soldiers stood and pushed down dirt. "In a way the fire has really helped us," Fox said. "Deep Coulee was virtually impenetrable before the fire."

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PEOPLE

Namath on Broadway

Broadway Joe is finally coming to Broadway. Joe Namath, the former pro football star and eternal bon vivant, is joining the cast of "The Caine Mutiny Court-Martial" on Tuesday. Namath, nicknamed "Broadway Joe" in his playing days with the New York Jets because of his fondness for Manhattan night life, will replace James Widdoes in the role of Lieutenant Maryk, the officer on trial for seizing control of a Navy minesweeping vessel from his superior, Captain Queeg. It will be Namath's Broadway debut. The revival of the Herman Wouk play, which opened May 5, also stars Michael Moriarty and Philip Bosco. "We have 100 percent confidence in him," said Carl Klapser, assistant to the producer. David Rogenkamp, a spokesman for the producers, said Maryk, in the play, "is a big, somewhat naive guy ... who gets taken advantage of." He characterized Namath as "a big, open, nice guy" who would "be right for the part physically." Namath, meanwhile, faces a real-life trial on a drunken driving charge in Beverly Hills, California. His lawyer entered a not guilty plea for him Wednesday in Beverly Hills Municipal Court, and a pretrial hearing was set for Oct. 20. Namath was stopped by the California Highway Patrol on Aug. 20 as he drove along La Cienega Boulevard.

A team of American adventurers, fighting off leeches and jungle rot, hacked through the treacherous terrain of Borneo for 43 days to become the first known expedition to cross the Southeast Asian island. Jim Slade, 33, John Long, 29, and Jim Briwell, 36, all from California, said they felt "fortunate to have gotten out alive and half well." The three professional adventurers traveled to Malaysia after completing their 1,000-mile journey Sept. 2. Team leader Rick Ridgeway, 33, of Ventura, California, fell ill with typhoid during the trek and was evacuated from a tiny jungle outpost by a missionary pilot.

In Amarillo, Texas, Bill Rust emerged Wednesday from a cramped pit at an amusement park, ending a vigil of 25 days and seven hours with nine poisonous snakes. Rust, 46, of Russellville, Kentucky, said the fast he began Aug. 20 should give him the world record in the unsanctioned sport. Seven rattlesnakes, a cottonmouth and a copperhead snake — all poisonous — shared Rust's space. Although the Guinness Book of World Records does not list an endurance record for living with snakes, Rust said his brother Ricky Rust set the world record 10 years ago by spending 25 days with snakes in the same amusement park.

In Baltimore, pianist Leon Fleisher has canceled a performance at the opening of Peabody Conservatory's concert hall Oct. 8 because of a mysterious, recurring

Quote: From the plain-spoken Prince Philip, husband of Queen Elizabeth II: "You can't blow dust away without making a lot of people cough."

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